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THE CHINA PRESS

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C.M. HSINYU SUNK IN COLLISION WITH CRUISER HAIYUNG

Nearly Thousand Lost, Including Capt. Richards And Four Other Officers

MR. F. MOORE SAFE

Only 30 Rescued Altogether; Transporting Northern Troops to Foochow

WAS THICK FOG

Cut Down Saturday Evening Off Peiyushan Light; Foundered Quickly

The worst tragedy of the present crisis in China came last Saturday, when the China Merchants steamer Hsinyu, transporting Northern troops for Foochowp sank after colliding with a cruiser convoying her. Nine hundred persons, including all the foreign officers except Third Enginner Frank Moore, were lost according to word received here yesterday. Only 30 men were saved.

The message conveying the news to Shanghai said that the transport and the cruiser Haiyung collided in a dense fog.

The steamer's boilers exploded soon after she was struck and it is evident from the loss of life that she must have gone down almost immediately.

Captain L. H. Richards was in command of the Hsinyu. Her officers were: Chief Officer C. Smith, Second Officer W. R. Neilson, Chief Engineer G. Brown, Second Engineer W. R. McIntyre.

Collide in Thick Fog

On Sunday afternoon at two o'clock the Customs received a wireless message from the Chinese cruiser Haiyung reporting that on Saturday at 6.10 p.m., in a thick fog, the Haiyung and the s.s. Hsinyu collided. The boiler of the latter exploded and she sank.

The locality of the disaster was Latitude 29 deg. 13' N. and Longitude 122 deg. 27' E., which is 22 miles N. 30 deg. E. from Peiyushan Light station. At 8 p.m. on Sunday the Customs received the further following wireless from the cruiser Haiyung:—"Third Engineer, 20 soldiers and 9 seamen saved."

The Revenue steamer Liushing has proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The local office of the C.M.S.N. Co. said that the Hsinyu had a thousand Northern troops on board, and that they were despatched from Tientsin to Foochow under sealed orders. There were five vessels travelling together, the cruisers Haiyung and Haichi, and the C. M. steamers Hsinyu, Hsinming, and Irene. The Irene and Hsinming was under the escort of the Haichi, and the Hsinyu was under escort of the Haiyung. The C. M. s.s. Hacan was sent yesterday afternoon to the scene of the accident, in order to search for survivors.

Deny Attack by Forts

It is said that the Hsinming, which had some Admirals on board, led the way for the vessels, and was followed by the others in a line. The local Chinese had spread a rumor around the town that the Hsinyu was fired upon and sunk by the Foochow forts. But the C. M. company has denied this.

The Hsinyu was one of the best vessels that the company possessed. She was built at Glasgow in 1889, by Messrs. Napier, Shanks, and Bell. Her length was 250 feet, and she had a nett tonnage of 1038 tons. She was built for the C. M. company and has not changed hands since. She was formerly on the Tientsin trade but later on was put on the Foochow-Shanghai line.

The company sent out a wireless to the authorities but no answer has been received. The company probably will not receive any more news concerning the disaster till Mr. Frank Moore, the third engineer, and possibly the only European survivor, arrives in Shanghai and tells his story.

The Haiyung is one of the largest Chinese cruisers, and is a sister ship to the Haichi. Her displacement is 2,903 tons, her length 314¾ ft., and she carries a crew of 240. She has 3 six inch guns, eight 4 inch guns, and has a speed of 20.7 knots.

2,000 Republicans Attack Wusih; Beaten, They Retreat To Kiangying; Danger Past

S.N.R. Service, Temporarily Suspended, Will Resume Today; New Cabinet Completed Under Tuan Chi-jui

Fighting occurred at Wusih on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway just above Soochow on Sunday. A force of republicans estimated at 2,000 attacked the government troops and for a time train service was suspended because it was feared that the line had been cut. No trains were run Sunday night and during the day the through service to Nanking was interrupted.

The government troops soon got the upper hand. General Feng Kuo-chang wired the local offices of the railway last night that the attacking force had been driven 13 miles from the road and were retreating toward Kiangying. He declared that there was no more danger at this point.

The Nanking train left last night on time and it has been announced that the full train service will be resumed today as usual.

The New Cabinet

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 24.—The following have been appointed to the Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of War, Tuan Chi-jui.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang.

Minister of Finance, Sun Pao-chi.

Minister of the Interior, Wang Yi-tang.

Minister of the Navy, Liu Kuang-hsiung.

Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin.

Minister of Education, Chang Kuo-kan.

Minister of Commerce, Ching Pang-ping.

Minister of Justice, Chang Tsung-hsiang.

Chief of the General Staff, Wang Shin-chen.

Auditor General, Chuang Yun-kuan.

Chengtu, April 20.—Robbers rushed the gates of Sintuhsien, burned many houses, released the prisoners and looted the city.

Suspicion is growing in Chungking concerning General Tsao Kun's intentions. The situation in Szechuen is delicate and it is only Chen Yi's tact that is averting trouble.

Hongkong, April 24.—The Canton correspondent of the South China Morning Post reports that the ex-Viceroy, Tsen Chen-hsuan and Wen Tsung-yao have arrived at Shiuhing. At a military conference, Tsen Chen-hsuan was elected commander of the expeditionary force attacking the North.

On the 21st, representatives of Lung Chi-kwang, Luk Ying-ting and Liang Chi-chiao held a meeting, a foreign Consul acting as mediator. Lung Chi-kwang decided to resign and Tuan Yee-yuen (?) will be appointed provisional Tutuh.

The rebels sunk the gun-boat Kwongpo, at Kongmoon, on the 20th.

Kiangyin Situation

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kiangyin, April 21.—The Kiangyin Forts are still flying the white flag of independence. About 1,500 soldiers are now in the garrison. The arsenal at Mao San, five miles to the south-west, has not gone over to the revolutionists. It is reported that there are about 500 soldiers there, and there are constant rumors of their making an attack on the forts.

The new commandant at the Forts is a former adviser of the old commandant who refused to join the rebellion. There seems to be little discipline among the soldiers at present. A small band of them have taken posession of the city gates, ostensibly for the protection of the city. Other bands are moving about asking "loans" from shops and prominent citizens both in the city and in the surrounding country.

Pressure was brought on the local magistrate until $50,000 was raised to meet the expenses of the military administration; $36,000 of this has already been paid over. The move seems to have been made entirely on the part of the soldiers, the citizens and local authorities acquiescing because they had no other recourse. Many express the opinion that the action was premature, and should have awaited a move on the part of either Nanking or Shanghai.

Resident foreigners, all American missionaries, so far have suffered no inconvenience, but have been very courteously treated. The citizens are leaving in large numbers for Wusih and Shanghai, and the Magistrate is said to have sent his family away to avoid danger. There is much excitement on the streets and practically all the larger shops are closed.

More Cities Independent

Tsingkianghsien and Changchowfu are reported to have been declared independence yesterday. These two cities are situated close to Kiangyin. Another report says that rebels have made a serious attack upon Changchowfu.

Lung Chi-kwang To Resign

The Cantonese Guild has received a telegram from Canton stating that

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French, Wearing Respirators, Ramming Home Charges

French munition workers, equipped with respirators, are here shown ramming home powder charges into new shells for the artillery at the front. Extreme secrecy is maintained as to the exact composition of the powder being used. The French destroy ammunition when there appears to be a probability that it may fall into the hands of the Germans.

French Retain Ground Won at Mort Homme; Progress at Avocourt

Capture Advanced Points, Taking Some Prisoners; Bombardment Assists British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 23.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: West of the Meuse, after a violent artillery preparation, the enemy in the course of the night attacked our positions on the northern slopes of Mort Homme. They gained a footing in our first line but were driven out immediately by a counter-attack which restored to us the whole of the ground we had previously won.

Another attack north of Caurette Wood, in which the enemy employed liquid fire, was completely repulsed.

East of the Meuse, at the close of yesterday, after an intense bombardment from the Meuse to Fort Vaux the Germans manned their trenches between the pond and Fort Vaux. Our immediate counter artillery preparation rendered these preparations abortive and caused the enemy serious losses.

In Belgium our artillery energetically bombarded the sector east of the road from Ypres to Pilken during the British action at this point.

The communique in the evening reported: West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans twice successively attacked our positions between Mort Homme and Bethincourt Brook and were twice driven back to their trenches with heavy loss by our artillery and machine-gun fire.

East of the Meuse our first and second lines were heavily bombarded. Elsewhere the front was quiet.

An air squadron dropped twenty bombs on the enemy's camps north-east of Verdun.

Further French progress was the feature of the official communique this afternoon.

We repulsed the Germans and took some prisoners westward of Vauquois.

The enemy did not renew their attempts in the region of Mort Homme.

A successful *coup de main* enabled the French to take some enemy advanced points in Avocourt Wood and further prisoners.

There was intermittent cannonading in Woevre.

The communique in the evening stated that west of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment against Hill 304.

East of the Meuse and in Woevre there were artillery salvoes, but no infantry action.

We vigorously shelled some enemy works south of the Somme and in Lorraine.

London, April 23.—The British communique issued tonight reports: Last night we successfully raided the enemy's trenches south-west of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were taken in addition to a number of

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Officers' Demands Not Met; Situation Now Graver

Date Fixed for Walkout Is Next Monday, May 1, At 5 p.m.; Details Of The Ultimatum

The shipping situation of the China coast is momentarily growing more grave as a result of the ultimatum sent in by members of the China Coast Officers' Guild. The men have given the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Company until 5 o'clock on the afternoon of May 1 in which to grant their application for a rise in pay and other demands.

How completely members of the guild may be able to control the situation is indicated by the statement that only 15 captains and officers of these two companies are not members of the organisation. Whether these men will stay at their posts or join the walk-out that is threatened, may have to be left to the showdown that comes at 5 o'clock on the above date. The officers of the ships ask an increase of 15 per cent and the skippers 25 per cent.

One of the most serious phases facing the men is the attitude of the local British authorities in the matter. The Guild's Management Committee issues the following official statement in regard to this:

Statement from Guild

"In order to do nothing to the detriment of British trade, the Guild has approached H.B.M.'s Consul General and has offered, during the month or two the dispute may last, to detail officers to man any steamer which he considers necessary to distribute manufactures arriving from home or to collect foodstuffs or raw materials destined for Britain on condition that the vessel so employed carries no local cargo or passengers.

"The position therefore appears to be that, unless a settlement can be arrived at in the meantime, on the expiry of the ultimatum on May 1 the vessels of the China Navigation Co. and the Indo-China Co. will cease to run except those that may be called upon to maintain the distribution of British manufactures."

The men say that they face impossible jail sentences if they stick to their determination to strike unless their increases are granted. They declare that they are willing to go through even this to carry their points. Captain L. d'Oliveyra, secretary of the Guild, is one of the storm centers of the situation. He would not discuss the situation yesterday.

The demands were sent to the companies by the Guild on April 12. The action was determined on at a meeting held on April 10. At a later meeting it was unanimously determined that on April 28, unless the demands had been granted, the companies would be notified that after 5 p.m. on May 1 "all masters and officers will decline to take their vessels to sea from the ports in which they lie." They will "ask to be relieved from duty."

Another meeting of the Guild will be held on April 27 to make the final arrangements.

The Officers' Argument

The Management Committee of the Guild have sent out the following statement which carries their side of the argument:

"The trouble centers round the refusal of the two companies, the China Navigation Co. and Indo-China Co. to recognise the Guild which represents, in the case of the China Navigation Co., 94 per cent of the captains and chief officers at present in the ships and, in the Indo-China, 81 per cent, not counting the members, numbering 31, who are serving in His Majesty's forces and those on home leave. The companies have expressed themselves willing to meet deputations of their officers to listen to their grievances, but the officers assert that without some central organisation to gather the views of the various members together, the deputation could only express the views of those actually composing it and therefore, if a settlement satisfactory to all is to be arrived at, they must have a recognised Guild through which all

(Continued on Page 11)

COAST OFFICERS' DEMANDS

HERE are the demands made by members of the China Coast Officers' Guild on the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company:

Recognition of the guild by the companies.

An increase of 25 per cent in all grades of masters' salaries.

An increase of 15 per cent in all grades of officers' salaries.

The establishment of a pension or superannuation [illegible] that shall be satisfactory to members of the guild.

The retirement, on a pension, of masters and officers at the age of sixty.

Nine months' home leave on half pay after five years' service.

A first class mail passage home and out for masters on furlough.

A second class mail passage home and out for officers on furlough.

Masters and officers to be at liberty to choose the route they will travel by and to receive the standard price of a return ticket in lieu thereof, should they elect to travel by another route.

The re-instatement in the company, with seniority rank and pay for the time they have been absent, of all masters and officers now serving their country in the war.

Doubts Are Thrown Upon Villa's Death

Washington Hears He Is Still Living; Body Exhumed Is Not Rebel Leader's

Reuter's Service

Washington, April 22.—Apparently Villa is still living. The body exhumed is not his.

Sofia Has to Suffer For Raided Villages

Bombed by French Aeroplane As Reprisal for Attack On Frontier Towns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 22.—In response to an enemy air-raid on the villages on the Greek frontier, a French aeroplane dropped four bombs on Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Apr. 27
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China .....Apr. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s Tenyo M. May 9

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos ...May 10

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 was due at Hongkong on April 22, and here on April 26. Left Saigon on April 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail of April 4 was due at Yokohama on April 21, and is due to arrive here on or about April 27, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru.

MR. R. H. GORE-BOOTH DEAD

Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth, one of the oldest residents of Shanghai and a prominent figure in financial circles, died here last night. He had been in poor health for some time.

Mr. Gore-Booth was one of the most respected members of the British colony. He was well known for his generosity to charities and public institutions. The organ of St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, was a present from him. He was heavily interested in rubber and was associated with many other branches of industry. For several years past he has spent most of his time in London where he acted for firms in the Far East.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy weather, with mist and variable or moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.2 and the minimum 55.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.5 and 47.4.

U.S. MAKES READY AGAINST BREAK IN GERMAN RELATIONS

Instructions Sent To All Representatives Abroad; Pessimism Prevails

BERLIN CONCERNED

Special War Council Called to Deliberate On Great Crisis

CAUTION ADVISED

'Appeal to America's Sense Of Justice'; May Ask Further Information

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 23.—The Government is tentatively arranging to cope with a possible severance with Germany and all its representatives abroad have received the necessary instructions. The general feeling in official circles is not at all optimistic.

Investigations into the German plots reveal their even more amazing ramifications. The number of persons involved is increasing by leaps and bounds.

London, April 23.—A great war council at the German Headquarters is deliberating the crisis with regard to the American position. It is viewed with the utmost seriousness in government circles who demand that the situation must be examined in all its aspects in order to meet the latest danger. Not only politicians but representatives of the Military and the Navy are participating in the Council. The papers supporting the Government advise caution and an appeal to America's sense of justice, but the majority of the press refuses to hear of the abandoning of submarine warfare and sneers at the American intervention as being of little importance.

The British steamer Sabbia (2,802 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved.

Amsterdam April 23.—The American Note was published in Berlin yesterday after the text had been sent to headquarters for consideration by the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Falkenhayn. It is expected that an answer will be delayed by requests for further information.

Buenos Aires, April 22.—The newspaper Nacion declares that all the American Republics are in complete solidarity with President Wilson's policy of alleviating the effects of the war and insisting on respect for neutrals.

The Hague, April 22.—The Ministry of Marine says that the Dutch liner Ladewyk van Nassau was probably sunk by a mine.

JUTE WORKERS STRIKE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—The strike of Dundee jute-workers, as a consequence of which 30,000 people were affected, is apparently nearing its end. The spinners and weavers resumed work a fortnight ago, since when many of the works have been running but the output has been restricted, owing to the absence of tenters, who however, by a large majority, have now resolved to resume work on Monday. The members of the calenderers' and jute and flax workers' unions, however, remain out on strike.

JOFFRE HONORS HAMILTON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 23.—Generalissimo Joffre has decorated General Sir Ian Hamilton with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean.

GERMANS BANISHED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, April 22.—A decree has been promulgated banishing Germans of both sexes except those of a military age who are interned.

Shen Chun-hsun Insists On Yuan's Resignation; He Isn't After Presidency for Himself

We have received the following public statement from Shen Chun-hsun, who was the real leader of the 1913 rebellion, and who is now prominently mentioned as a candidate to succeed Yuan Shih-k'ai as president:

I, Shen Chun-hsun, do hereby make the following statement to the Military and Civil Governors of the Provinces and to the rest of my fellow-countrymen, young and old:—

I have remained silent as a political refugee for three years, during which period I have not had the opportunity of expressing my long-cherished principles. The time has now arrived when I can remain silent no longer. Being frank by nature, I can only say what I mean, though I may not always see what is right. If what comes from the bottom of my heart is wrong, I hope you will rectify it, otherwise I hope you will believe it.

I am opposed to Yuan Shih-k'ai, not for the purpose of vengeance, nor to advance private interests, but solely to uphold the principles of justice and humanity which have been our national heritage for several thousand years. I was once a minister of the Manchu Dynasty. As Yuan Shih-k'ai betrayed the Manchu Dynasty, it is my bounden duty to bring him to justice on its behalf. I am now a citizen of the Republic.

As Yuan Shih-k'ai has attempted to overthrow the Republic, it is likewise my bounden duty to bring him to justice on behalf of the Republic. For these reasons, I have pledged myself to do what is in my power to mete out condign punishment to the national betrayer. If he is allowed to go unpunished, how precarious are the principles of justice and humanity! If the citizens do not fulfil their duties as citizens, how can the nation continue? Even were I to eke out my existence without any sense of shame, my descendants would degenerate little by little to the level of brutes. Is it said that I have the sinister motive of wreaking vengeance? It is well-known that I have no animosity against Yuan Shih-k'ai. Is it said that I want to advance my private interests? I have still enough for my own subsistence, and I am not one of those who slave that their descendants may be idle.

Is it said that I have the ambition of becoming a high official? I have had enough of official life, and only regret that I was not able to follow the example of the philosopher Ma Di in sacrificing everything for the benefit of society. Has the traitor paid the extreme penalty of the law? If not, then I am willing to lay down my own life. If he has, I shall be glad to lead the life of a private citizen. I will not attempt to refute the charges of lack of foresight and judgment, but to entertain suspicion of my motives is not only unfair to me, but savors of narrow-mindedness.

As I have said, I am not able to follow the example of Ma Di. Who, then, will bear the heavy responsibilities of state after the fall of Yuan? Concerning this question I shall say nothing beyond referring you to the constitution. From the assassination of Sun Chao-jen to the time of Yuan's proclamation of himself as emperor, he repeatedly violated the constitution. This has stirred the indignation of the entire people. It is therefore as important to uphold the constitution which has been thus set aside as it is to overthrow the person who trampled upon it. He who, according to the constitution, has to assume the responsibilities of state, should not shirk them, though, by so doing, he may incur public censure and expose himself to considerable risk.

On the other hand, no person should compete for the office of President, even though this may lead to fame without endangering his personal safety. Our citizens have determined to sacrifice their lives in order to overthrow Yuan in his attempt to make himself emperor. If, hereafter, anybody dares to fight for his private interests, our citizens will, I am sure, overthrow him in the same manner as they have done the would-be emperor. I am not so foolish as to place private interests first. And though I may be daring enough to undertake difficult state affairs, I am not equal to the onerous duties of the chief magistrate of the nation; and I sincerely hope that our heroes and other patriots will not plan to make me the target of the nation.

What part shall I play after the fall of Yuan? If pressed to discharge the duty I owe the country, I shall, incapable as I am, willingly accept, as did Confucious, any subordinate role that may be assigned to me, provided the duties are not beyond my ability. Personal fame and honor are matters of indifference to me. Though not a man of wide knowledge, I have heard that in America the upper classes work as private citizens. If, therefore, the public leaves to me to follow my own inclinations, I will do whatever I can for the benefit of my native village in particular and of the country at large. For this, I need no official position, always owing to the vicissitudes of politics uncertain.

Moreover, the people are the all-important factor in a republic. The life of a private citizen is in no way inferior to that of a public man. When I said, "I have enough for my own subsistence," I was not deceiving myself; and when I said, "I have had enough of official life," I was speaking from my heartrending experiences. You need not be anxious about me, for if I reappear in public, I will harbor no inordinate ambitions; and if I retire into obscurity, I know how to abide by my own principles.

In conclusion, I may say that my only desire is to see that the national betrayer is dealt with according to law. If anyone can work with me in upholding the principles of justice and humanity and fighting against the common foe, I will befriend him, respect him, and love him, even though he be my greatest enemy. But if anyone should take the side of the traitor, I will sever my connection with him, even though he be my best friend or nearest kinsman.

It is in keeping with my nature to submit to what is right, and to fight against what is wrong. Ill-will must yield to reason, and everything must be subordinated to the common cause. Those who are on intimate terms with me will bear testimony to what I have announced as to my life principles. Even those who bear me malice will readily admit that I cannot be so cruel as to plot against the life of a man with whom I may be talking and laughing, or to order the execution of a guest in the midst of a banquet.

Our country is now in a most critical condition. I may have occasion to address you again; but as this is the first time that I have had the opportunity to do so since I left China, I do not dare to say more than what is necessary to express my principles. Hereafter I will give my opinions on current events. If you think I am wrong, do not hesitate to criticise me; but if you think I am not sincere, you do not know me at all.

(Signed)
SHEN CHUN HSUN.

2,000 Republicans Attack Wusih

(Continued from Page 1)

General Lung Chi-kwang has agreed to resign and leave the city of Canton.

Fukien Governor Here

Mr. Hsu Shih-ing, Civil Governor of Fukien, who was recently dismissed by a presidential mandate owing to the report of his connection with the Republicans, arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Foochow. Mr. Hsu has been instructed by the government to proceed to Peking.

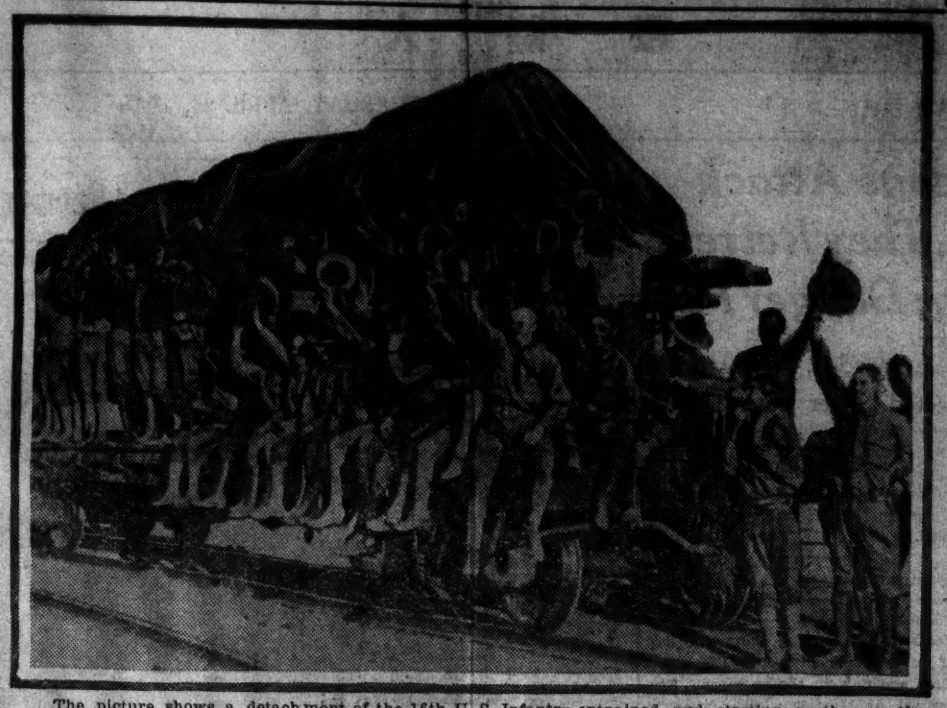
National Assembly's Warning

The following proclamation has been issued by the members of the former National Assembly:

"Yuan Shih-k'ai having failed in the plot to make himself emperor resumed the title of president. He is now attempting to deceive the foreigners and Chinese again. All the citizens of China are hereby informed that as Yuan Shih-k'ai has revolted against this country, we will never recognise his new cabinet. What Yuan does will have nothing to do with the Republic of China. Our people's aim is to drive Yuan out of this our honorable Republic."

The Eastern Times gives the following details of the massing of government troops against the Republican forces in the south: The steamer Hsingkong left Tongku on the 15th instant with 1,420 soldiers, two mountain pieces, and over 100 cases of ammunition for Amoy with an escort of warships. The Hsinming and the Hsinyi left Tongku on the afternoon of the 16th with northern forces and arms and ammunition for Canton while the steamers Irene, Kaiping and Kwangping with 2,540 men of the Northern forces escorted by two warships left for Canton.

Sixteenth U. S. Infantry Starting South After Villa



The picture shows a detachment of the 16th U. S. Infantry entrained and starting south over the Mexican border in search of the bandit, Villa.

French Retain Ground Won at Mort Homme

(Continued from Page 1)

casualties being inflicted on the enemy by the bombing of dug-outs. Our casualties were very slight.

There was mining and artillery activity today.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry last night recaptured the trench about the Ypres-Langemarck Road which was lost on the 19th. Our line there has been completely re-established.

There was artillery and mining activity today.

Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters states that there has been a renewal of the reports of an impending big German offensive on the Ypres salient. They are probably of German origin.

Fighting there has been incessant for the past two months. Recently it has grown fiercer but it has been purely desultory, not exceeding struggles for local positions.

The enemy, not daring himself to withdraw troops from before Ypres for Verdun, probably thinks the Ypres terrain too difficult for the next big British push and therefore is trying to keep as many British troops as possible pinned to that front.

'Grumpy' at The Lyceum Theater

'Grumpy' is a great play. There is not much plot about it, but it is rather a wonderful study of an old man with a liver, and with a heart as big as his body.

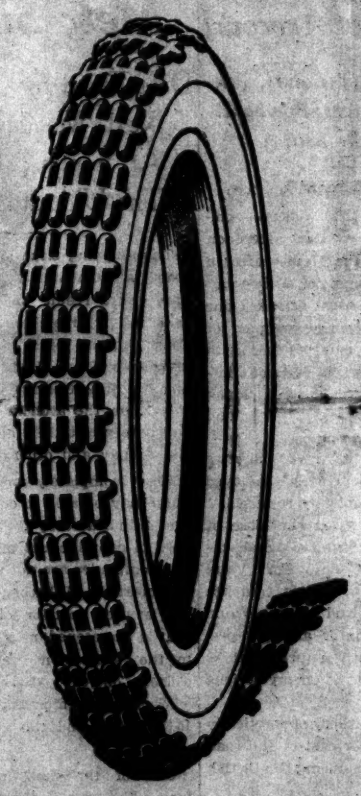
Mr. Compton Coutts was "Grumpy" and we do not hesitate to say that seldom if ever before has a cleverer piece of character acting been seen on the Lyceum stage. Viewed from all points the portrayal was perfect. Its value was enhanced by the fact that it was not a mere copy of that created by Mr. Cyril Maude. Mr. Coutts endowed it with plenty of originality and the audience showed its appreciation by its vigorous applause. The make-up was convincing, the elocution excellent and the acting splendid. Mr. Compton Coutts is to be highly complimented on his clever work.

Miss Betty Linley as 'Virginia' made a charming little lady who ruled Grumpy with the golden chains of love. She started weakly but improved tremendously after the opening act. She wore some delightful costumes, those in Acts I and III being absolute creations in style and taste.

Mr. Leyland Hodgson as 'Ernest Heron' played the hero in the approved style. He gained lots of sympathy especially in his invalid state. Quite convincing work was also done by Messrs. Johnny Osborne, Phil Carlton, Edward Granby and the Misses Dorothea Temple and May Linley.

'Grumpy' will be repeated again tonight.

IS YOUR CAR SURE FOOTED?



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LISCUM HELD UP AND BOARDED BY GUNBOAT

Two Officers And Six Men, Armed, Conduct Search; An Australian Warship?

Manila, April 14.—Held up by a shot from a British gunboat, the army transport Liscum was boarded by a fully armed party of two officers and six men and searched from stem to stern, off Coronado Point, Mindanao, on April 9, according to passengers who arrived on the army transport from southern ports yesterday. The same gunboat stopped the interisland steamer Romulus in a similar manner off Baluk-Baluk island, in the Sulu sea, on the day previous. In both instances the boarding officer in command refused to make an entry of the visit on the log book. The gunboat is said to be the Australian Tenjira.

The Liscum first sighted the gunboat shortly before midnight on April 8. The war vessel was signalling by means of flashlights but the commander of the Liscum, taking the signalling vessel for a coastguard cutter, paid no attention to the signals. At 12.30 a.m. the gunboat fired a shot across the bows of the Liscum and the latter vessel immediately hove to.

The gunboat approached the Liscum and sent off a boarding party consisting of two officers and six men, armed to the teeth, who boarded the Liscum and instituted a thorough search. The men were distributed about different sections of the vessel and proceeded with the search. The officers of the boarding party examined the ship's papers and the passenger list. Finding everything apparently satisfactory, the boarding party started to leave but they were requested to enter a record of their visit and search on the ship's log. This they refused to do.

Will Heed Boarding Rules

Manila, April 15.—The opinion expressed several days ago by local navy officials to the effect that the irregular methods employed by belligerent patrol vessels in Philippine waters in connection with the boarding of interisland steamers were due to the fact that the former were officered and manned by members of the colonial naval reserve, unacquainted with the niceties of international law in the premises, has been confirmed, according to an official statement made yesterday, and, now that the American navy men have succeeded in getting into touch with the watchers, no further difficulty is anticipated.

It appears that the only points upon which there has been any question, aside from that raised by the forcible removal of two German subjects from the Henry S., are those which have come up as a result of the refusal of the officers of the boarding parties to make an entry in the log of the vessel held up, recording the occurrence, and the sending of armed parties aboard the interisland ships, and these, it is stated, were such flagrant violations of the established etiquette of the seas that nothing except ignorance of established custom could explain them.

The navy boats, used during the past few days as a sort of convoy to interisland shipping, have managed to get into communication with the patrol boat which is said to have been most active in this vicinity, and an interchange of messages has resulted in an arrival at an understanding which it is officially stated, promises to end all trouble in connection with the patrol measures adopted by the Australian vessels.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

Aberdeen Lauds Irish Aid in War

LORD ABERDEEN.

New York, March 6.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor-General of Canada, is loud in his praises of the Irish for the part they have taken in the gigantic European struggle. Lord and Lady Aberdeen have just completed a tour of the United States during which they gave a series of lectures on social conditions in Ireland. Lord Aberdeen says:—

"From the beginning of this terrible conflict the Irish have done their duty. The Victoria Crosses for conspicuous courage in action and the testimony of the generals to the valor of the Irish regiments have given just cause for pride on the part of Ireland and her friends throughout the world.

"The Lord Lieutenant's report on recruiting, presented to Lord Kitchener, constituted a fine record for Ireland. This was especially so when one takes into account the historic, social and economic conditions of the country.

Twenty towns in Ireland claimed the premiership in their contribution to the forces of the Crown. Belfast and Ballina—in County Mayo—disputed pride of place as to the number of recruits per head of the population.

"The two counties which stood highest in proportion to population were Tipperary and Wexford. From the neighboring locality of Cloddah, with only 110 houses, there were 140 men serving in the navy.

"In Ireland's contribution of men Ulster has led the van. The population of Ulster is more than one-third of the entire population of Ireland, and Ulster contains the largest manufacturing centers, and hence the largest resources for recruiting.

"In addition, there is the fact that before the war broke out there were in the army from Ulster relatively fewer men than from any other part of the country. But Ulster's contribution now is a contribution from all classes and creeds as exemplified by the fact that out of a total of 49,760 from Ulster, 13,125 were Catholics.

"It should also be remembered that, from the return obtained from the official registration records, 150,000 Irishmen have enlisted in Great Britain, as distinguished from those joining in Ireland. This makes a total of 300,000 Irishmen serving with the colors."

SPANISH MAIL SUSPENDS?

Boats To Be Placed On Run To New York Says Cable

Barcelona, April 12.—The Spanish government has approved of the temporary suspension of the service of the steamers of the Compania Transatlantica, better known as the Spanish mail.

The steamers now plying on this line will be put on the service to New York.

WANTS PROTEST SENT ABOUT THE IRO MARU

Member of Firm That Chartered Vessel Makes Plea To Japanese Authorities

Tokio, April 18.—The case of the Japanese steamer Iro Maru, held by the French at Saigon, has again been brought to public notice by an attempt launched by the firm which had chartered the vessel to get the Japanese government to protest against the seizure.

The Tokio Asahi reports that Mr. Shinichi Miyata, representing the Kaiyosha, a Japanese firm in Shanghai, recently asked the Foreign Office and the Department of Communications to enter into negotiations wtih the French government in regard to the Japanese steamer Iro Maru, of 663 tons, owned by Mr. Kumekichi Iguchi, of Osaka, and chartered by the Kaiyosha. The Iro Maru was on her way from Shanghai to Bangkok, when on November 11, 1915, she was captured by a French destroyer off Saigon, and is still detained there.

The reasons given by the French authorities for the seizure of the Japanese steamer are that she was carrying ammunition, that among her passengers was a German government official, and that when the French destroyer ordered her to halt, somebody threw a box from the steamer into the sea, which the French authorities believe contained incriminating evidence.

CHINA CASE STILL ON

Britain's reply Has Not Closed Matter

Washington, April 13.—Secretary of State Lansing has announced that Great Britain's refusal to release the Germans taken from the steamer China on the high seas "does not close the case." The contention of the British authorities was that the belligerent passengers seized had forfeited their rights. Further negotiations in the case are now going on.

R.F.H. KIRK FOUND DEAD FROM A BULLET WOUND

Ellis Kadoorie School Master Apparently a Suicide; Rifle By His Side

Mr. R. F. H. Kirk, an assistant master of the Ellis Kadoorie School, was found dead in a field off the Route Ferguson in the French Concession late Sunday afternoon. A rifle was found beside the body and every indication pointed to suicide. There was a bullet wound in the mouth and head.

Mr. Kirk had apparently been dead but a short time when discovered. The French authorities were notified and the body was removed. Mr. Kirk's widow is a teacher in the Ecole Municipale Francaise. There is one child.

An inquest into the death was begun at the Mortuary yesterday. After the body had been identified, the inquest was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Deceased came to Shanghai about four years ago to join the Public School for Chinese but left the Elgin Road institution several months ago to take up work at the Ellis Kadoorie School. He was a man of about thirty years of age and came to Shanghai from a London school. During his stay in Shanghai he joined "A" Co. (British) S.V.C., and latterly was in the Reserve Co.

LLOYD GEORGE UNDER FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 23.—After a vehement attack on Mr. Lloyd George in yesterday's Daily News, owing to his attitude in the recent crisis, Reynolds' Newspaper today defends him equally warmly. It says that if the Liberals continue their attacks he will resign and unhesitatingly explain to the country the causes of the past blunders.

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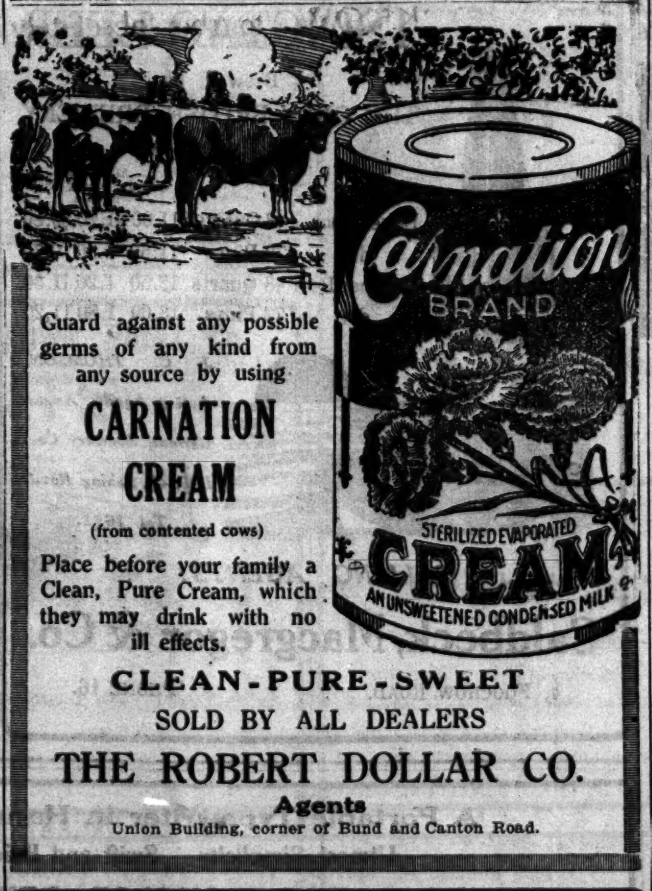
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.



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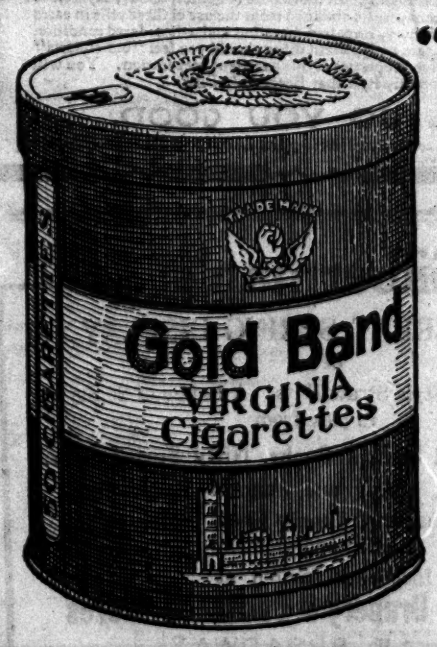

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Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 340.

Lord Northcliffe In Reims

By Lord Northcliffe

Reims.—As our motor sped toward the stricken town this sunny afternoon, and we got our first view of the two towers of the great church, we rejoiced not a little that, at a distance of a mile, all looked as it did before the Germans came, and when we reached Reims itself there were not, at that particular entrance gate, many signs of change. We were glad to be away from war for a while and to see women and children. For hours soldiers clad in horizon blue, with their paler blue helmets, had been our only companions. Mighty motor-lorries, vast collections of forage wagons travelling kitchens, automobile searchlights, and the rest of the apparatus of war had blocked the roads for many leagues. In the city itself, except for shut shops as on Sunday, and a look of desolation, our first impressions were that the story of Reims had been exaggerated.

But suddenly, on our way to the Cathedral, in the Boulevard de la Paix, strangely named, there were whole mansions down and others so mutilated that they exposed the long-kept privacy of chandeliered salons, bedrooms now wrecked, and hanging staircases. It was in the little square in front of the Cathedral that we found Kultur displayed in its horrid nakedness. The Archbishop's Palace looks like a house in Pompeii, the Cathedral's face, partly sandbagged, is ruined.

Joan of Arc Statue Safe

Readers of The Times for many generations have known and loved Reims, and can recall the scene at the great west entrance. There is a humble little equestrian figure of Jeanne d'Arc, carrying now in her hand a French flag and decorated around the plinth with many tributes from passing soldiery, who have paused to note the marvel of the fact that her sanctity has not been disturbed by even one shell fragment. To the right of this little figure of Joan the Maid and facing the Cathedral is the Hotel of the Lion d'Or, the front damaged, but the house itself, though within a child's stonethrow of the Cathedral, hardly burt. Today the hotel, reminiscent of the happy holidays of thousands of English and American tourists, bears itself bravely. There were even a few daffodils in the salle a manger, and there is a comfortable dug-out below stairs. There was exactly one foreign visitor who shared with us the excellent meal provided—Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, a well-known friend of France and one of the pioneers of the automobile. Here at Reims, with the Huns almost within rifle shot, and in places even more closely adjoining the firing line, the French provide wonderful meals.

I was asked to perform one little act of justice in connexion with the hotel It is held by Mme. Pfister. Her foreign-looking name gave rise to ridiculous rumors that from the hotel signals were sent to the Hun artillery whereby the hotel was spared and the Cathedral shelled. Mme. Pfister is French and her son is in the trenches. When the golden tide of English and American tourists returns every franc will be needed to pay for the devastation sustained, and no unjust slur should deprive this hotel of even one possible patron.

Reims is bombarded with persistent regularity. Its stricken folk are subject to attacks vastly more serious than any Zeppelin raid, and so often that the French communiques have ceased to report them. The world outcry has saved the remains of the Cathedral.

Let us take a little turn in the town while the guardian of the locked church is fotched. We find that quite a number of people of all classes remain. The old men and women that one associates with war are seated in the doorways of such houses as are not closed or in ruins, children play in the streets their shrill and merry games, a funeral passes with its little procession following. Here and there whole streets are closed, while in others a superficial observer would imagine that life in Reims was going on as usual. Judging by the wall advertisements, there seem to be some amusements, such as cinematographs. There is no lack of excellent food in the shops that are open. The people seem quite undisturbed by the continual murmur of cannon, and indeed after a few minutes one is oblivious of it.

Reims is a queer but quite an attractive melange, difficult to describe. Almost every one carries a gas mask; the men keep theirs in compact tin cases slung from the wrist or attached to bicycle handle, the women in various kinds of bags. These masks can be bought at any chemist's and are so prepared as to need merely damping with water when required. The preponderance of the remaining native population is, of course, feminine, mostly work girls who work in the great champagne caves, and in this matter I am asked to state that the war vintage of 1915 is believed to be the best since 1900. Here, deep down underground, thousands of women are busy filling and turning the acres of bottles that are arranged in the wonderful subterranean highways.

The Pommery Cellars

We obtained permission to descend into the famous Pommery cellars, which are laid out in what are really streets of wine, the whole forming an underground city of considerable extent. Millions of bottles are twisted by a dexterous movement of the hand each day. The process of preparing that which will one day sparkle on distant tables wherever there is merriment is so complicated that the relatively high cost of this wine can be easily understood. The Remois are highly indignant at letters that have appeared in The Times advocating the removal of French wines from British tables. One of them remarked, "There are the bombs of the Baches over us by night, and one reads in our newspapers by day of the economic bombs of John Bull, safe in his island."

We have not time to tarry in the deep chalk streets of wine, many of which are named after American and English cities, such as Manchester-street, Liverpool-street, New York-street, and the rest, for Notre Dame is our aim. We have made a long journey to see it, and we are unfortunate to have found its guardian away. When we emerge to the surface and to sunlight and the sound of guns we hasten to the Cathedral so as to be there at the appointed moment, when what remains of the great window will be at its best in the setting sun. We are amused, en passant, by a glimpse of a real Parisian elegante, with the extreme high hat of the moment, the wide skirt, and the showy boots, carrying in her right hand her Pekinese and in her left her gas mask, looking as though she had just walked in from the Avenue du Bois. A truly remarkable sex!

The people of Reims keep the shell of the Cathedral strictly closed, as though to hide its humiliation from such few soldier travellers in the war zone as have time to pause a moment in their urgent and bloody business. First, after glancing at the ruined facade, whose graven figures were considered one of the masterpieces of their period, we pondered some minutes in the remains of the Archbishop's Palace. We had known it in happier days. The beautiful Salle du Tau, where the coronation banquets were held, had a wonderful 15th century chimney, but nothing remains today of the Archbishop's Palace but wreckage and blackened and ruined walls. Modern artillery is mathematically accurate. For some fiendish reason the Palace had been especially chosen as an objective. It is a building of only two storeys, so low as to be of no possible value as an observation post. The guardian told us that over a thousand shells fell therein.

We passed by a little door into the great church, whose doors had been continuously open since the rebuilding in 1481, and whose walls had contained so much magnificence in the past. Generations of affectionate guardians have seen to it that the coronation place of kings was swept and garnered each day. Now, save for the wild pigeons who are taking up their residence and whose peaceful cooing mingles strangely with the distant booming of German guns, it is bereft of life. The warm scent of incense is gone. The whole vast space of the Cathedral, which looks so much bigger than it did before so much of the internal woodwork was burned, is desolation itself. An attempt had been made at a tidying up, and the little, old guardian who shows us the ruins, indicating the obvious deliberation with which various parts of the Cathedral have been shelled, tells us that very soon all will be restored and well. He has the absolute confidence of practically every Frenchman we met that the barbarians will soon leave France. He tells us with delight that the famous tapestries, which will be remembered by all, were taken away at the first news of the invasion of the Huns and are safe, as is also, we found afterwards, the beautiful Church of St. Remi.

Many people ask about the glass of Reims and what has happened to it. Much of it is gone. A great deal of it is passing over the world in fragments as souvenirs. Set in the aluminium rings made in the trenches from German fuses, the blue glass is difficult to distinguish from sapphire.

As the moment came for saying farewell to Notre Dame the great rose window over the main portal illuminated the whole church. Partly because half of it is destroyed, the light came in strongly, and as the sun sank a fierce beam lit up a horrible discoloration on the stone pavement. "That," said our guide with much feeling, "is the burnt blood of the wounded Germans who had sought refuge in the Cathedral and who were done to death by their own incendiary shells. That sign we shall keep for ever as a warning to the world of the danger of Hun ferocity."

PARLIAMENTARY SECRECY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 23.—An Order in Council has been passed prohibiting the publication of any report of the proceedings in the secret session of the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday other than the official report. No speculations on what took place may be published.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA GAINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—General Smuts reports that General van der Venter's mounted troops, after their success at Lolkissale on the 4th, continued their advance and occupied Umbugwe and Ssalanga, capturing small garrisons at both places. On the 17th the enemy were encountered in some force at Kondoairangi. Fighting continues.

Obituary

Mr. C. W. Dimock

Word has been received here of the death of Mr. C. W. Dimock, an old resident of Yokohama. After a long life in the Far East he was living in retirement. Death came on April 15 in Yokohama.

Mr. Dimock was at one time in the American Trading Company's office here. He came to Yokohama from San Francisco in 1874. He was connected with various firms having been at one time manager of the American Trading Company. When he retired Mr. Dimock was Secretary of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade.

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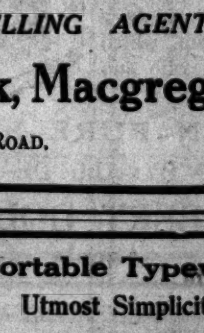

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A glance at our windows is well worth while.

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FIRST GREAT SPRING DISPLAY
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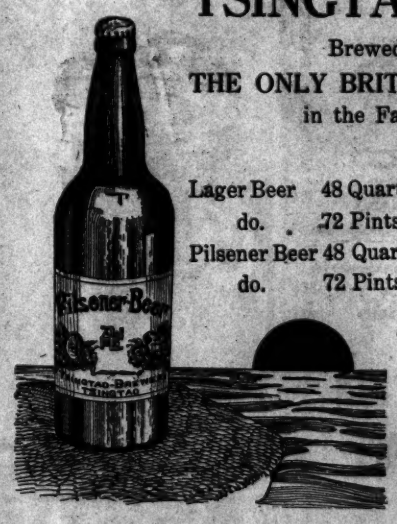

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Lager Beer	48 Quarts	$11.00	$1.20	$9.80
do.	72 Pints	11.50	1.80	9.70
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BLACK DIAMOND ADDS ANOTHER KIANGWAN WIN

Mr. Vida Has a Successful Revel In the Mud, Riding Four Winners

The racing at Kiangwan, yesterday, was of a much better order than on Saturday, there being several very close finishes, though the course was all against good running, for there was water on it the whole way round and the going was terribly heavy. Mr. Vida had a highly successful day, registering four wins. He demonstrated the wisdom on a mud course of getting well away at the start and keeping there, giving others the handicap of the flying clods and slush from the ponies' hoofs.

Triumph added yet another to its many victories, but this time it was nothing to brag about. In the race for the Far East Plate, the crack was opposed only by Realization, formerly House Boy, which made a great show round the track, but completely faded away when Mr. Liou gave his gallant grey its head.

Black Diamond would be almost as valuable an acquisition to a Shanghai stable as Triumph. Of the six races it has been saddled for, it has won five and in the other was placed behind Triumph and Beaconsfield.

The last race showed a curious piece of judgment by the public. Otowa had had two or three places, but had never won a race, nor had its jockey, Mr. S. Nagai, ever been credited with a first. There were ponies with better records out, yet the people rushed for this one. And they were right, but it seemed strange for a jockey's first win to be worth only $23 on the pari-mutuel.

Do you bemoan your luck with the sweeps? Well, take heart by this. A well-known sportsman has taken at least one ticket on every race that has been run at Shanghai or Kiangwan for the past seventeen years, sometimes a handful on some races. He had never drawn a horse, even, until yesterday and then he drew a winner. Which puts Robert the Bruce altogether in the shade.

The results follow:

1.—The Red House Plate.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race at this Meeting, 7lbs. extra and of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. ¾ Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. C. T. Chu's bay The Nautical Bird, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's br. Swanee, Mr. Heard	165—2
Mr. Yangtsze's dun Cardington, Mr. T. L. Hu	158—3

Also ran:—Automaton (Mr. I. Ezra), The Giddy Bird (Mr. S. P. Ma), Moana (Mr. T. U. Yih), Galloway (Mr. J. Liou), How Much (Mr. A. L. Mottu), Borealis (Mr. Rowe), Kachidaki (Mr. S. Nagai).

The Nautical Bird had the best of the start, Swanee and Cardington following. The three drew clear away, but The Nautical Bird was always a winner, never being caught and winning without effort by many lengths; a neck.—Time, 1.38 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $43.50. Places, 1st $8.90, 2nd $6.50, 3rd $6.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 126, 2nd 222, 3rd 68.

2.—The China Cup.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5lbs. Winners at this Meeting 5lbs. extra. 1¼ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Perchang's grey Mechanism, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—1
Mr. Three Stars' bay Anticipation, Mr. J. Liou	155—2
Mr. Perchang's grey Monarchism, Mr. H. F. Hu.	147—3

Also ran:—Professor (Mr. T. U. Yih), Peter Pieman (Mr. J. Johnstone), Eastland (Mr. Heard).

Another walk-away. Mechanism jumped off in the lead and was joined by Anticipation, the pair going out to a ten lengths lead. The rest joined them at the turn, but Mechanism was never headed and won in a canter by many lengths from Anticipation. Monarchism, from the rear all the way through, came through in the end to get third, another two lengths away.—Time, 2.53.

Pari-mutuel, to win $19.10. Places, 1st $7.70, 2nd $8.80, 3rd $14.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 312, 2nd 236, 3rd 251.

3.—The Far East Plate.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more Starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Winners at this Meeting 5lbs. extra. 1¼ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Z. L.'s grey Triumph, Mr. J. Liou	152—1
Mr. C. T. Chu's grey Realization, late House Boy, Mr. C. T. Chu	147—2

House Boy did the only possible thing and went out to perhaps twenty lengths, but it was of no avail, for Triumph showed the same old dash in the last quarter and won close held by a length and a half.—Time, 2.54 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $5.90. Place, $5.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 125, 2nd 333.

4.—The Easter Handicap Steeplechase.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more Starters. For China Ponies. 2½ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. J. A. Hayes' bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. J. A. Brand	148—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Ashfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss.	151—2
Mr. Ezra's grey The Tipster, Mr. I. Ezra	154—3

Also ran:—Peter (Mr. Johnstone), Springbok (Mr. Liou), Sungari (Mr. Heard), Mameluke (Mr. Rowe).

Ye Illusionist was still another practically unchallenged winner, leading from start to finish and beating Ashfield four lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel, to win $48.30. Places, 1st $12.30, 2nd $14, 3rd $7.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 246, 2nd 26, 3rd 284.

5.—The Easter Pari-Mutuel Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916, allowed 7lbs. Winners at this Meeting, 7lbs. extra. 1 Mile and 5 Furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's bl. Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone	164—1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. W. Hill	167—2
Mr. Perchang's grey Paulism, Mr. F. R. Vida	148—3

Also ran:—Wakefield (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

For the second time in the meeting, Black Diamond and The Capercailzie fought out a terrific finish, the former again securing the verdict, but only by a length. Paulism was another length away.—Time, 3.50 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $10.30. Places, 1st $6.50, 2nd $9.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 142, 2nd 393, 3rd 218.

6.—The April Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Winner to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 5lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10lbs. 1 Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Leaf's bay Neptune, Mr. F. R. Vida	148—1
Mr. Meguro's grey The Raider, Mr. J. Liou	148—2
Mr. Mars' roan The Giddy Bird, Mr. S. P. Ma	142—3
Mr. Z. L.'s bl. dun Alleyway, Mr. C. T. Chu	148—3

Also ran:—Fairplay (Mr. V. F. Rangel), Spring Bird, late Auld Reekie (Mr. T. L. Hu), Forrest (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Sydney, late Dumfries (Mr. W. Hill), Dawn (Mr. I. Ezra), Monarchism (Mr. H. F. Hu).

Neptune and The Raider, the only two to show out, shared the pacemaking, but the former came away strongly when called on, to win by four lengths, Alleway and The Giddy Bird finishing level many lengths off.—Time, 2.12 4-5.

Winner sold to Mr. N. W. Hickling for $450.

Pari-mutuel, to win $10.60. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd $6, 3rd (Alleyway) $7.70, (The Giddy Bird) $13.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 112, 2nd 352, 3rd 157 and 203.

7.—The Easter Consolation Cup.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5lbs. 9 Furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Cloud's grey Galloway, Mr. J. Liou	153—1
Mr. John Johnstone's ches. Simple Simon, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—2
Mr. Ezra's grey Automaton, Mr. I. Ezra	153—3

Also ran:—Faith, late Baptism (Mr. C. T. Chu), Borealis (Mr. E. S. B. Rowe), Larrikin, late Auction (Mr. A. J. P. Heard).

A close run race with a fine finish, Galloway winning on the post by a head, the same separating Simple Simon and Automaton.—Time, 2.36 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $20.70. Places, 1st $6.20, 2nd $6, 3rd $6.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 368, 2nd 222, 3rd 179.

8.—The Easter Handicap.—Value $500. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $50, if 5 or more starters. 1¼ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Perchang's grey Magnetism, Mr. F. R. Vida	149—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. W. Hill	154—2
Mr. Day's grey Northland, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	152—3

Also ran:—Brussels (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Swanee (Mr. J. Liou), Taishyo (Mr. S. Nagai).

Another splendid finish after a slow race. Magnetism, well nursed, got in front in the straight, stalled off a challenge by Brussels and then had a grand struggle with Homefield, to win a length; three.—Time, 2.53.

Pari-mutuel, to win $15.30. Places, 1st $6.60, 2nd $6.80, 3rd $5.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 423, 2nd 90, 3rd 161.

9.—The Easter Nil Desperandum Plate.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 7lbs. ¾ Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Meguro's grey Otowa, Mr. S. Nagai	158—1
Mr. Elrettus' ches. How Much, Mr. F. R. Vida	150—2
Messrs. Boone Bros.' ches. Bonbon, Mr. H. F. Hu	151—3

Also ran:—Realization, late House Boy (Mr. C. T. Chu), Fuji (Mr. A. J. P. Heard), Recommendation (Mr. T. L. Hu), Westland (Mr. J. Liou).

Otowa displaced How Much in the straight and won by two lengths; many.—Time, 1.39 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $23.60. Places, 1st $7.50, 2nd $6.70, 3rd $24.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 147, 2nd 148, 3rd 131.

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WEATHER
Overcast and still gloomy weather, with mist on the coast. Variable and moderate breezes.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 25, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Kuropatkin's Test

(New York Sun)

WITH the Russian offensive between Vilna and Dvinsk, which according to Petrograd despatches has already pierced the German line and is being vigorously pressed, the name of General Kuropatkin is not associated in the despatches; but as he was lately appointed to high command in the army of the north the presumption is that the veteran is in charge of the operations. Time has brought General Kuropatkin his opportunity and his revenge.

Relieved of his command in Manchuria after the disastrous battle of Mukden, although by a masterly retreat he had saved the army, Kuropatkin was disgraced and relegated to obscurity. The imperial order appointing General Linevitch as his successor contained not one word of appreciation for the services rendered by a soldier who had stood at the head of his profession before the war and was less to blame for the failure of the Russian army than the bureaucracy at Petrograd. When Kuropatkin published his "History of the Russo-Japanese War" it was at once confiscated by the Government.

It has been said that the narrative was "a dismal retrospect of unpreparedness, disorganization and cross purposes." Kuropatkin did not spare his corps commanders. Bilderding had done nothing but blunder at Liao-yang; and Orloff bolted with his force of 12,000 men, abandoning a strong position; but the author admitted that the Russian troops engaged were raw and poorly trained. As the campaign went on commanders failed to co-operate with one another, and Kuropatkin declared that his orders were often disregarded. Grippenberg failed him in a great turning movement; Stackelberg went his own way at Sandepu; and "the manner in which General Kaulbars directed the operations of his cavalry [at Mukden] was ineffective and unhappy." According to the commander in chief Kaulbars was hopelessly incompetent and sluggish. But Kuropatkin accepted responsibility for the Mukden disaster, admitting that he had neglected to make his reserve strong enough for the decisive moment of the battle.

In other respects the "History" was such a revelation of the incapacity of the Russian troops for war and the corruption of the Government in equipping the army and transporting it to Siberia that a tempest broke on the author's head. He was persona non grata not only to the Emperor but to almost every officer who had served under him. And yet he had told the truth—in a bald manner that was almost brutal. His own reputation was ruined, and he seemed to have no future in the army. Old associates shunned him. He was in complete eclipse.

That Kuropatkin should now be restored to favor and entrusted with high and responsible command means either that Russia is desperately in need of military talent or that Kuropatkin was a victim of bureaucratic persecution and injustice after the war with Japan. He is now to be put to the test again, but he will lead an army, not a mob, and his subordinates will be competent and zealous. There was never any doubt of Kuropatkin's theoretical knowledge of war, and in the Turkish campaign he had distinguished himself as Skobeleff's chief of staff. In Turkestan and Samarkand he added to his reputation. At 34 he was a Major-General and talked of as the successor of Skobeleff. Kuropatkin was always a soldiers' General and popular with the regimental officers.

"War," Kuropatkin has said, "has become the most intricate of arts. No part of the campaign may be left to accident or momentary enthusiasm nowadays." He is no longer young at 68, but his great opponent Hindenburg is as old or older. Kuropatkin has a reputation to make, a chance to redeem himself. It will be interesting to study him in his new field of action.

Prisoners of the Ice

(New York Times)

MEN have not grown so callous by familiarity with the innumerable sorrows of the war that they cannot be keenly stirred by the disasters of the soldiers of science, fighting the pitiless powers of nature in the quest of knowledge. Among the last of the great breed of discoverers, voyagers in the gloomy Cimmerian world, eager to wring a few more secrets from the uninhabitable shadowy realms of ice, Shackleton and his companions continue worthily the traditions of the "heroic sailor soul." Is his end to be theirs?

The Aurora, Shackleton's relief ship, sailed from Hobart, Tasmania, toward the end of 1914 for Ross Sea on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic. The picked men of this vessel were to provide supplies for Shackleton and his six comrades, go ahead and meet them, returning from the 1,700 mile journey from Weddell Sea on the South American side of the Antarctic, a straight line between Ross Sea and Weddell Sea, crossing the south pole. Shackleton left South Georgia Island, 800 miles east of the Horn, on January 11, 1914. He is supposed to have left Prince Luitpold Land, on the South American side, in October, 1915. Where is he now? Did he turn back from the longest, most difficult, and most perilous of polar journeys? If so, will he get back safely, will he find that nothing has happened to the Endurance?

Supposing that he was able to keep on, and supposing that "the ice is so bad that you must not look for us until about the beginning of March, 1916," what chance has he? The Aurora, which got to Cape Evans in January, 1915, was driven out by a blizzard in May, when ten men were ashore, and, after drifting ten months in the ice, is now nearing New Zealand. . . . The Endurance may also have come to grief. Meanwhile let us hope that Shackleton, and all the prisoners of the ice, although in desperate case now, may live to tell their strange, adventurous history.

Does Germany Want Peace?

(New York Sun)

WHILE Maximilian Harden is not the mouthpiece of the German Government, and edits a newspaper that was lately under the ban, there may be a strain of inspiration in the vigorous article printed in Die Zukunft which urges the Government to begin negotiations for peace forthwith. It can do so without humiliation, according to the ablest political writer in Germany, who says:

"Germany has heaped victory upon victory. Upon her, therefore, devolves the duty of making an offer of peace. Such an offer could only add to and not diminish her prestige. It would be a proof of her strength, not weakness."

But why, it may be asked, should proud and victorious Germany stoop to overtures? Because, says Maximilian Harden with unfaltering frankness, she needs peace. He admits that the Government is beset with difficulties. There is a dearth of indispensable "raw materials," the third harvest will be hard to gather, men, it is suspiciously insisted, are not yet lacking; and the war expenditure has become alarming. Does not Herr Harden speak for the great steamship magnates of Hamburg when he laments that at the end of three years of war "we should have lost every one of the commercial markets where we had established positions which were seemingly impregnable"?

Nothing for a long time has been printed in Germany that so plainly points to a general desire for peace, and it may be suspected that if the Government could make a fair bargain and quit the war with honor it would do so.

Bishop and Soldier

The Bishop of Woolwich was walking along the approach to London Bridge Station one Sunday afternoon recently when a young soldier stepped up and asked for his blessing. The Bishop asked, "Would you like to come with me into the Chapter House?" but the soldier said, "Oh! Do it here. What is the harm?" "And so," the Bishop relates, "I blessed him there and then in front of all the people, and his words in parting were: 'I am going back to that inferno, but now I shall never forget the Christian faith.'"

OUR NEW WEALTH OF RADIUM

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10. —The European demand, which used to take most of our radium away from us, is largely cut off by the war, and for the first time American scientists and physicians have a considerable supply of this most precious and interesting of all substances. A hospital in Baltimore has the largest quantity of radium in the United States, and a New York institution has the next largest amount. Many physicians are taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain a supply for their own use.

A center for the measurement of radium in America is the government Bureau of Standards at Washington. Many purchases of the substance are sent there to be tested, as are also numerous devices for the production and use of radio-active waters.

Handling and testing radium are among the most delicate and difficult of scientific processes. Radium is so incredibly valuable in proportion to its bulk that a million dollars worth of it might easily fall through a very small crack. A glass tube of radium that looks like a bit of fine straw, shorter than a pin, and containing about one-half a grain of radium, is worth $4,000 at the current price of $120 per milligram.

It requires great care to test these tiny tubes containing material that is a hundred times more precious in proportion to its weight than diamonds. When received they are stowed in safes which are carefully guarded. Each glass tube of radium is enclosed in a silver tube, which is enclosed in a lead tube, which is put in a leather case. All of these coverings are necessary, not only to prevent the loss of the radium, but to guard whatever comes in contact with the package from the penetrating energy of the radium radiations. One of the government experts on radium handles these little tubes, when they are exposed, with tiny tongs made for the purpose. About two years ago he held one of them for a few minutes in his bare fingers. He felt nothing at the time, nor for more than a week afterward. Then the peculiar radium burns began to make their appearance. The skin cracked and sloughed off, and the wound required over three months to heal.

The amount of radium in a tube is determined by means of an apparatus of fairy delicacy, known as an electroscope. The tube of radium to be measured is placed at a suitable distance from the instrument and the rate of motion of a sensitive bit of gold foil, as observed through a microscope, is determined by means of a stop-watch. Then this radium is removed and a radium standard of the Bureau is put in its place and the rate of fall of the gold foil is again determined. From these measurements the amount of radium in the tube under test is calculated; the amount in the standard being known.

The radium standard of the Bureau is a small glass tube containing pure radium chloride. Through the courtesy of the Austrian Government this was prepared especially for the United States from pitchblende mined at St. Joachinsthal in Austria. This standard has been compared directly with the radium standard at Vienna and with the International Radium Standard at Paris. This standard contains 15.44 milligrams of radium, and cost the Bureau approximately $2,000.

In this way radium applicators which are intended to be used in the cure of cancer, may easily be tested and the purchaser given an accurate statement of the amounts of radium contained in them. A far more perplexing problem is presented to the Bureau in the numerous radio-active pharmaceutical preparations, which are submitted to them for testing. Many manufacturers are taking advantage of the popular interest in the new substance to put forward all sorts of medicines and devices containing the magic word, "radium."

Typical of the mechanical devices offered is a radio-glove, which is intended to cure rheumatism of the hand. It consists of three compartments, two of which are filled with reddish earth which is believed to be a radium ore. The radiations from this material enters the hand when the glove is worn. Cans of "Radio-earth" which are to be made into plasters for outside application have also been sent in. Some of these devices contain very appreciable amounts of radium, others contain a mere trace.

The Bureau of Standards can only test these preparations and devices and report upon their radio-activity. It is not within its jurisdiction to express an opinion of their therapeutic value. Most of them contain at least a small amount of radium and show some radio-activity. It is believed, however, that many of them have not enough radio-activity to be real value, and that they have done a great deal to destroy faith in the really remarkable powers of radium.

The demand for radium waters has also called forth an abundant supply of devices for making them in the house. These have come before the Bureau. One of these is a jar containing a small piece of porous baked clay containing radium, which imparts the desired quality to the water, that is, it gives up a small amount of radium emanation; another jar contains a minute quantity of radium enclosed in a crystal cell. Although the quantity of emanation given off to the water is exceedingly small, so that the radium within will last a very long time, it is nevertheless much greater than is found in actual mineral waters. Mineral waters supposed to have radio-activity also are sometimes sent to the Bureau to be tested. This branch of the work is not encouraged because most of the waters will have lost much of their activity before they arrive. In most cases their strengths decrease one half in four days.

Radium is a metal, a chemical element, belonging to a remarkable class of substances which have the quality of disintegrating atomically to form new substances. To the lay mind, this seems almost a realization of the alchemist's dream. To the scientist it is a simple and comprehensible process, consisting in the disintegration of the atoms, and the re-aggregation of their parts in new forms.

This disintegration and formation of new substances proceeds through a regular series. In the case of radium, uranium is supposed to be the starting point. Uranium becomes ionium, which becomes radium, and radium after passing through a number of transformations is believed finally to become lead.

Each disintegration is accompanied by a release of energy, that is, by the emission of radiations. The atoms of radio-active substances explode and in so doing shoot off small particles having enormous velocities, in some cases even exceeding 100,000 miles per second. These explosions set up disturbances similar to X-rays. They are known as gamma rays, have extreme penetrating power, and give radium its value in the treatment of cancer.

Although continually disintegrating, it will require 1,700 years for any given lot of radium to become reduced to one-half its present amount.

Every civilized nation is making efforts to discover radium ores or waters within its boundaries. The latest reported discoveries of this sort are the radium springs of Japan, which are claimed by the Japanese to be the strongest in the world. The strength of these springs is measured in "Mache units," of which the spring at Yamanashi is said to be impregnated with 800. Three Mache units is about the amount of radium emanation that is associated with the billionth part of a gram of radium. If a grain of wheat were divided among the inhabitants of the world, each man, woman, and child would receive several Mache units. So Japan's spring has not got much radium after all. No way of using the minute particles of radium contained in mineral waters has yet been devised, except by drinking or bathing in the water.

A number of experiments have been made in the use of radium ores for fertilizer; but practically without success. Most soil contains about three milligrams of radium to the acre-foot. An experiment in Illinois consisted in adding $100 worth of radium ores to the acre. This added about one milligram per acre-foot but had no effect on the productivity of the soil.

A large amount of radium is being produced by the very successful co-operation between the Radium Institute of America and the United States Bureau of Mines. The Institute has turned over its Colorado ore lands to the Bureau and advanced $150,000 to be used in studying the extraction of radium from its ores. The radium produced is divided between two hospitals, and may not be sold. Six grams of radium were produced last year at a cost of $37,599 per gram. The market price is $120,000 per gram. As this would indicate, the Bureau has greatly simplified and improved methods of extraction. The process is one of almost inconceivable delicacy as the ore contains the metal in so minute a proportion as one part in 200,000,000. Yet the government nitric acid process extracts ninety per cent of the radium content from the ores, whereas fifty per cent was formally considered satisfactory.

This increased production means, in the opinion of physicians, not only a wider, but a more effective use of radium. They believe that larger quantities will greatly increase its value in the treatment of cancer, and the use of radium is the only method that seems to hold any hope of a specific cure for that fatal disease.

Joffre

By Lord Northcliffe

(Daily Mail)

When on a previous occasion I had the honor of being received by General Joffre his office consisted of a small bedroom in an hotel very well known to English people.

When I visited him the other day I found that he had exchanged that very humble apartment for a room rather more suitable for the working quarters of a man who has to receive commissions and deputations as part of his daily routine. It is even yet a simple *milieu* for the head of one of the mightiest forces in the world. I emphasise this fact because there appears to be some sort of curious, all-prevailing belief in the public mind that army headquarters are abodes of luxury.

My friend Stanley Washburn, the wise and war-learned correspondent of The Times with the Russian armies, told me that such rumors were current in Petrograd about the Grand Duke's quarters. Numberless whisperers made the same suggestions about the British General Headquarters, all quite untrue, as I happen to know from personal observation. In Paris there have been newspaper hints about grandeur at the Grand Quartier-General at——

The surroundings and habits of General Joffre are, I know, as simple as it is possible for a man of his position to maintain with dignity.

General Joffre likes punctuality. On my former visit I was received to the minute, and this time we arrived a *l'heure*, and were escorted at once past one or two sentries and secretaries to the modest chamber in which he works. Joffre is dressed exactly like any other general in the French Army, with the simple three stars that denote his rank. There are many who think that it would be better for his position as *generalissimo* if he were made a Marshal of France. That, however, is a matter for the French themselves. It is certainly anomalous that a *generalissimo* should have to give directions to field-marshals.

The German Army Today

I have already described General Joffre in another newspaper, so I will be brief as to his personality. He is of medium height, is largely made, has a massive head ("such wonderful blue eyes," an ecstatic American girl said to me in Paris), heavy eyebrows, and deliberate movements in manner and speech. The war has upset all the ridiculous opinions we entertained for many years of French people, chiefly doubtless as a result of caricature. The great soldier always gives me the impression of an English north-countryman. He has a chin whose width will test to the utmost any politician who tries to trip him.

In front of him on a table were, as he told me, the German communiques. Also, lying there, was a long list of the goods entering Germany through neutral countries. We discussed a great many matters in connection with the war which I am not at liberty to print, but he will have no objection, I am sure, to my stating that he expressed satisfaction and confidence in Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, and that he spoke warmly of the development of the British Army, and equally warmly of the Canadians and Australians. The large, firm hands that rested on the table as he leaned forward and talked quietly and confidently as to the war are those of a man of immense determination. "*Père*" Joffre, as his soldiers affectionately call him, has no underestimation of the enemy, but like all the Allied soldiers of the western front he knows by all sorts of signs, some of which I shall be able to write of in another article in The Daily Mail, that the German Army of 1916 is not the German Army of 1914.

Enormous Industry

Joffre made many private enemies and thousands of public friends by the remorseless way in which he got rid of inefficient generals, many of them personal acquaintances, at the outset of the war. He has continued that policy, with the result that today the officers of the French Army are probably the youngest in the field. There are many lookers-on at the present war among ourselves and our Allies who wish that the process could be extended to our own lines. It does not need any great powers of observation, even while waiting at Victoria Station for incoming officers home from the front, to realise that in our wonderfully improving Army there are still many to whom the milder activities of Cheltenham, Bath, and Southsea would be more suitable than the strenuous life of the tortuous lines of trenches familiar to the public in the newspaper maps.

The industry of General Joffre is enormous. He rises every morning before six, lunches at eleven-thirty, walks a good deal, dines at half past six in the evening, and is asleep at eight-thirty. He knows every kilometer of the whole of his vast line by personal investigation and constant inspection. He has frequently travelled as much as two hundred and fifty miles in a day in his car, and so that there may be no delay his own motor-car is always followed by another in case there should be a breakdown.

"How is he bearing the war?" people asked me in Paris. I can truly say that General Joffre in the heat of the battle of Verdun looks strong, well and cheerful. On my previous visit I thought he was showing signs of war fatigue. Today in the midst of the colossal series of battles that lasted for weeks the head of the wonderful French war machine has the healthy look of a country squire in those good old days, two years ago, when men rode to hounds a couple of days a week.

A Cameroons Juju. An Officer's View

The following account of a "reception and dance" given to the British force by the King of Fumban in the Cameroons after the capture of his capital is taken from an officer's letter home.

FUMBAN, CAMEROONS.

I have just come back from the promised religious dance, or "juju" as they called it, provided by the king.

It was timed for 3 p.m., and about that time we all arrived at the gateway of the palace opening on to the market square. This is where the king holds his daily court and dispenses justice. Here we were met by the king dressed in new flowing robes of blue, with a sort of blue muffler with the end tied round his chin. That appears to be his invariable costume. I suppose it has some meaning, as none of his people wears either a muffler or a cloth round the chin. We were escorted to seats in the gateway, and after the detachments of other regiments had marched up and formed on either side of the gateway all was ready for the opening ceremony.

This consisted of a short speech by the king to his subjects; he first donned a white embroidered cloak with a hood to it—not at all unlike a university professor's gown—and advanced towards the assembled hundreds of his subjects. His harangue was vigorous and to the point, judging by the note of assent given by the crowd at the conclusion of every period. It was marvellous how they all spoke as one man, all using the same single word and the same tone.

When the king returned to his seat he translated his speech into pidgin-English for our benefit. The gist of it was that the Germans had now gone and that everyone was glad of it; that the English had come and were accustomed to treat people well and to differentiate between kings and coolies (this, I suppose was, a gentle hint as to the treatment he hoped for in future!), and that he and all his people were very glad to see us and hoped we would stay.

Then the dance (and the noise) began. The orchestra was mainly made up of various-sized drums made of hollow trees and stretched skins which produced a wild rolling. The only other instrument used in the band seemed to be a species of rattle, with which most of the crowd were armed, and the time they kept was extraordinary. The human voice completed the symphony, and, as before, the whole of that large crowd seemed to get the same tone at the critical moment.

* * *

The regular performers who started the ball were six or seven men who did the usual native shuffle varied by a few more energetic motions. Their costume was the most noticeable thing about them. Some were dressed in what looked like blue overalls, while others were in red. These overalls reached from the top of the head to the heels, and the men's faces were quite hidden. Each man carried on his head an enormous erection about two feet high. These were carved head masks, all white, and each one different. Round the neck of each mask was a large collar or ruff made of some wood fiber a foot thick and "sticking out" all round at least two feet. The weight of the whole thing must have been considerable. Round the ankles they wore similar ruffs, so that the feet were invisible.

The seven advanced to the king, rubbed their masks in the dust, and then started the double shuffle. After they had gone on for some time, the band and the audience all the time getting more and more excited and energetic, six ladies appeared on the scene—at least, the king said they were ladies, and one has to take his word in these matters. They, like the male performers, were covered from head to foot; but instead of masks they wore on their heads a very good imitation of fashionable English headgear of one period or another—shapeless masses of wood fibre topped by large bunches of black feathers.

This fascinating *corps de ballet* performed the same shuffling business as the men, each party apparently going its own way.

The actual dancing was dull in the extreme, but appeared to find favor among a group of ladies in the audience, one or two of whom would occasionally run out into the areana and lift up a dancing girl by the elbows. By that time the audience were beginning to get excited and evincing a desire to join in the fun. One old man in particular, fashionably dressed in a piece of old sacking which covered his waist, insisted on dancing a *pas seul* and in making vain attempts to get the ladies to dance with him, or at least take notice of him. But his efforts were doomed to disappointment, and after one last despairing appeal to the largest damsel he gave up the unequal contest, having shown a vast amount of agility for a greybeard of his years.

* * *

By this time we had had about enough of the show, and the inevitable photographer appeared. The king keeps his own private operator for photographing himself and his 600 wives and 149 children. We then formed the usual semi-circular group and were "taken." The king expressed a wish to have a photograph of our men, saying that he liked the Indian soldier. So we formed them up in readiness; nothing would then satisfy the king but to be taken with them, so his attendants brought his throne out and placed it in front of the line. The king seated himself gravely on it, and the first photograph of a native king surrounded by Indian troops was taken. The throne is a fine piece of barbaric work, the seat and footstool each being carved out of separate blocks of wood. The seat of the throne is sewn with cowrie shells (rather uncomfortable to sit on), the rest of both pieces being covered with colored beadwork. At the back of the throne, rather in the fashion of guardian angels, are two figures—one man and one woman—each done in beadwork, and the footstool has smaller figures on it. The whole effect is weird but not unpleasing, and his local majesty makes a very imposing figure when filling the throne, which he does very successfully.

During the dance the royal pipe-bearer brought a long brass pipe at intervals for the king's refreshment. This is presented at a sign, and the bearer kneels down with head averted while his majesty takes a pull. I say the bearer has his head averted, this being the etiquette here, but I fancy he keeps one eye on the pipebowl "to see it does not go out"! We were also shown the pipes of the king's father and grandfather. I measured one—7ft. 6in. long, with a bowl that would easily hold two pounds of tobacco. The king said that one pipeful used to last his father for two months—a bit strong towards the end of the second month, I should think.

The photography closed the proceedings as far as we were concerned. It was an interesting show and worth seeing—once. The king talks very fair English of the local kind. It must be very galling for the Germans that their only means of communication with the natives here has been by means of pidgin-English. It is the language of the country, and members of one tribe wishing to talk to those another have to make use of it. To find it up here where no Englishman has ever been before shows what a hold we have on the native races generally.

For the use of German officials a book exists containing German words and phrases on one side and the pidgin-English equivalents on the other.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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IT'S SUCH A BORE-BUT I HAVE DECIDED TO LET YOUR HUSBAND HAVE THE HONOR OF ENGAGING ME-I'LL CALL ON HIM NOW-
MR. JIGGS-I WOULDN'T MIND WORKING IN YOUR OFFICE-
BUT I WOULD-
BUT MY SALARY MUST BE PAID IN NEW BILLS AS I AM BEASTLY AFRAID OF GERMS ON OLD CURRENCY-
SAY-
WHAT?
NO GERN COULD LIVE ON YOUR SALARY IF I HIRED YOU!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Preparedness

By William F. Kirk

"I'm sot agin preparedness!"
Old Hiram Haskins said,
As with a jar he struck the bar
And wagged his ancient head.
"In times of peace we oughta cease
From thoughts of guns and forts,
And folks that's scared we ain't prepared—
They ain't my kind of sports."

He pictured with a sickly grin
His stern-faced wife at home,
Armed with a hardwood rolling pin
To pat him on the dome.
Full well he knew what it could do
To any human head.
"That word 'prepared,' it makes me scared!"
Old Hiram Haskins said.

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The Awful Majesty Of The Stars

By Garrett P. Serviss

"SINCE the whole solar system is going toward a point near Vega, and Vega is coming toward us, will that star exert any gravitational or temperatural influence over the world when it arrives in our proximity? Relatively to the moon's dimension, what will be the size of Vega when at its nearest approximation to us? Why do stars travel faster the older they are?—C. G. B."

1—If Newcomb's estimate of the position of the apex of the sun's motion, about 4 degrees from Vega, is substantially correct, then that star is at the present moment, about fourteen times as far from us as it is perpendicularly, from the path of the sun, extended in a straight line through space.

Supposing Vega either to stand fast and wait for us, or to move in our direction along a line parallel to the track of the sun, it would, at its point of nearest approach, be about fourteen times nearer than it is now, and, since the intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance, Vega would then 14x14, or 196 times as bright as it is at present. That would made it nearly forty times as bright as Sirius, the most brilliant star now visible to us in the entire sky.

Its heat radiation and its gravitational influence upon the earth would be increased in the same ratio. But neither of the two last named effects would be noticeable, although it would be possible to measure with delicate instruments the amount of heat received from Vega, as, indeed, it is possible even at its present distance.

But in fact the motion of Vega, although it has a large component directed toward us, is, as a whole, not parallel to the sun's path, so that it will never approach as close as the calculation above shows.

Even if it did the sun would not become its satellite, notwithstanding the fact that Vega is probably many times more massive than the sun. But very careful observations might show how much the sun was swayed from his steady course by the great star's attraction. Every star in the universe exerts some influence upon every other star. Many are united in close unions as doublets, triplets, quadruplets, etc., and many others form globular clusters, but our sun as yet is one of the virtually independent wanderers.

2—Even if Vega were at the nearest point above calculated it would still be about 12,000,000,000,000 miles away, equal to 6,000,000 times its own diameter (giving the latter its highest probable value), so that its angular diameter to the eye would be only one-thirtieth of a second of arc, or less than one 50,000th of the angular diameter of the moon. It would far outshine every other star, but yet it would be only a starry point of amazing brilliance.

3—The fact that the most swiftly moving stars are the oldest is one of the newest discoveries of astronomy. The reason for it is obscure, but perhaps the most probable explanation is that the older stars have been longer subject to the acceleration of gravity produced by the attraction of their compeers.

Investigations of the grandest character are now under way concerning the equilibrium of the entire universe under the play of its myriad-handed internal forces. Most fascinating glimpses of stellar associations have already been obtained through these studies.

There appear to be societies among the stars; travelling companions are found in the star depths, sometimes separated, as seen from the earth, by the entire breadth of the sky, but all going the same way in space, as if linked by invisible chains, or governed by some acknowledged principle of common destiny. Sirius has his company, of which, by virtue of his brightness, he may be called the leader, and some of whose members are as far away, on a star chart, as Ursa Major.

Algenib, or Alpha Persei, is, in a similar sense, the leader of another band of star Argonauts. Many of the stars of the constellation Taurus form another association, whose members are notable for their great relative size, a company of big fellows, thirty-nine in number.

"In the vicinity of the sun," says A. S. Eddington, "we have nothing to compare with this collection of magnificent orbs." The smallest is ten times as bright as the sun and the largest a hundred times. This cluster is moving away from us now. Eight hundred thousand years ago it was twice as near as it is at present; in 65,000,000 years it will be a glimmering speck in distant space, a bit of starry gauze, covering an area less than half that filled by the moon's disk.

The motions going on in the universe about us are stupendous beyond thought. The suns swing in orbits of incalculable magnitude and form, and yet all goes on orderly, systematically, unceasingly. And in the midst of the mighty eddies drives the earth, like a speck of dust dropped on the glittering ocean.

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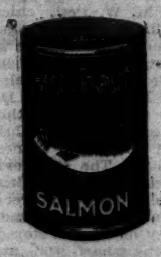

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1915
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls.	6.93
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex..$	9.53
Peking Bar	355
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30⅜d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.22
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.....	47 1/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-10⅝
London .....Demand	2-10 11/16
India .....T.T.	215
Paris .....T.T.	403½
Paris .....Demand	404
New York .....T.T.	68½
New York .....Demand	68⅝
Hongkong .....T.T.	72⅜
Japan .....T.T.	73⅛
Batavia .....T.T.	162¼

Banks Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 11/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3- 0⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	424½
New York .....4 m-s.	69⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

	£1—Hk. Tls.....	6.40
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs.....	4.41
,, ,,	1—Marks.....	3.62
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.....	1.35
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen.....	1.48
,, ,,	1—Rupees.....	2.34
,, ,,	1—Roubles.....	2.29
,, ,,	1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.45
Chinese Dollars, 72.40
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
Tientsin, Demand, 105⅝
On Newchwang, Demand, 79⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 117
On Nanchang, Demand, 72⅜
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 20, 1916.

AMERICA IS MARKET FOR WORLD LUXURIES

Class of Articles About To Be Denied To The British Is Being Imported There

New York, March 23.—In striking contrast to the forthcoming additional embargo by Great Britain on the importation of "luxuries" is the situation existing in the United States. Records of the New York Custom House reveal that the high degree of prosperity brought here by foreign war order profits, bumper crops, and generally stimulated trade conditions at home, is being reflected in a vastly increased outlay by Americans for the very classes of luxuries about to be denied to the British people, and which already have been greatly curtailed in all of the countries now at war.

An official of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce whose duties keep him in close touch with both outward and inward currents of trade told yesterday of the present ramifications of the luxury trade. He said:

"At the outbreak of the European war there was a practical stoppage for the time being of many lines of imports in what may be termed the luxury class, owing to the upset conditions prevailing in the countries entering the war, but later there was a resumption of traffic in these and the need on the other side of frugality became more emphasized, dealers in precious stones, art goods, toilet accessories, rich fabrics, and a great variety of crude products entering into the production of luxuries, realized that the only market left for these wares was the United States.

"Fortunate for the European and Oriental handlers, the new crop of 'war millionaires' arising in the United States, coupled with the general prosperity here, met the situation perfectly from the foreigner's point of view, as well as of merchants in this country. The result has been that during the past eight months there has been a very notable increase in the movement of all sorts of luxuries to this country."

Elsewhere it was pointed out to a Times reporter that in cases where certain foreign luxuries could not be had, due to exhaustion or non-production, Americans had turned to domestic products to meet requirements. In this connection, American-made wines and champagnes were pointed out. While the imports here of French champagne have been better maintained than was generally expected, prices for the foreign product soared, and many users of both champagne and other wines made the acquaintance of American products for the first time. Much the same thing happened when German hosiery and French silk imports slackened, and as in the case of the German hosiery, ran down almost to the zero point. American manufacturers stepped in and filled the needs of the public in a most satisfactory manner.

John R. Hecht, the government expert examiner of paintings at the appraiser's stores, said brush productions of all kinds were increasing. He gave it as his view that many fine collections, now held in Europe by wealthy individuals, might eventually find their way here owing to financial stringency abroad or the impairment of personal fortunes.

According to Clarence L. Lersner, examiner of porcelains, bronzes, and other art objects, the strong demand here for "antiques" is resulting in more or less unsuccessful attempts to defraud American purchasers.

Perhaps the most striking example of the good times here is that dealing with the importations of precious and semiprecious stones. Although the imports of gems in 1913 were phenomenal owing to the imminence of a new tariff, with higher rates of duty, little trouble was experienced by dealers in working off their stocks, particularly after payments for war orders began to be made. Purchases were made last year on a particularly liberal scale, the twelve months imports into the United State aggregating $26,521,339, or nearly $7,000,000 in excess of 1914, when for one-half of the year trade conditions of the world were normal.

Since the new year, customs examiner William B. Treadwell, who inspects practically all gem importations entering the country, has noted a big jump in all classes of gems received. In the week of March 10 the Custom House reported these imports as having a foreign value of $1,175,629, divided by classes of follows: Diamonds cut, but not set, $557,177, and uncut, $540,393; pearls not set, $58,938, and imitation precious stones, $19,121. Customs men said that if the present ratio is maintained 1916 will be a banner year for gem entries, due to Europe's necessity of "unloading" stocks here. Platinum now selling at $88 per ounce is coming in at the rate of $2,077,536 per annum.

American women last year, according to the government's figures, used foreign-made silk goods having a value of $25,139,843. While this was a falling off of about $4,000,000 compared with 1914, the American manufacturers were able to furnish the deficiency. Toys, another form of luxury, were imported in 1915 to the extent of $4,618,975, just one-half of the usual supply, but no dearth of playthings occurred, as native ingenuity solved the problem.

The demands of the automobile industry are responsible for the heaviest importations of crude India and other rubber in the history of the country. Last week's imports at New York of India rubber alone exceeded $1,000,000 in value, while the total receipts in this country last year were 221,481,921 pounds valued at $111,031,144. In 1914 the imports were 143,065,161 pounds, worth $70,472,704.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Thursday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$715 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	$945 x d.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$78 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land ...	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38¾.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 86 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$115 S.
Green Island	$9.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 31 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.95 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 6¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2¼ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.45 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 24¾.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 22½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.40.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2.27½ Sa
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3 x d. B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13¾.
Tebong	Tls. 28 x d. B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 94 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 30 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 288¾.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Yunkee Road

Telephone No. 398

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, April 13.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet	$ p.p.
Smoked Fine Ribbed.... @	182-175
Smoked Good Ribbed... „	174-170
Smoked Fine Plain .... „	176-173
Smoked Good Plain .... „	160
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.. „	168-160
Unsmoked Good Ribbed. „	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain... „	167-155
Unsmoked Good Plain... „	151-148
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin..... „	183-177
Good Pale Thin ..... „	181-174
Good Pale Blanket .... „	175
Good Brown Blanket.... „	170
Fine Brown ..... „	177-170
Good Brown ..... „	170-152
Good Dark ..... „	161-147
Barky ..... „	149-125
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed ..... „	128- 95
Loose ..... „	121-100
Sheet	
Cupwashing ..... „	168-162

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe .....3s. 3d.	
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	3s. 2½d.
Catalogued for sale.....Pcls.	7930
Sold .....Pcls.	4765

In spite of a further decline reported from London, prices at the local auction yesterday advanced a few points on last week's sales. The competition, especially between the American buyers, was very keen. The average prices for fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet were $181 and $180 respectively—$182 was the top price paid for both grades. Palish, fine brown and good medium Crepes were in strong demand throughout the day and excellent prices were paid. Dark and barky Crepes found ready buyers at slightly lower figures. Native Sheets were neglected, sellers again holding for too high limits. Scrap was well competed for, but the quantity offered was small.

Banks' buying rate on
London .....3 m-s. 2s. 4 25-32d.
Banks' buying rate on
London ....demand 2s. 4⅞d.
Banks' buying rate on
New York ..demand 56½
(Meyer and Measor.)

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10½ Canton Road, Shanghai.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 22 was 112 tons and for April 23, 115 tons."

LORD BRYCE DEFINES TWO GREAT FORCES

One Springs from Altruism And Peace—the Other From Egotism and War

FALSE BASIS OF LATTER

Futile, He Shows, to Attempt To Defend It by a Philosophy Drawn from Nature

By Viscount Bryce

(Synopsis of the Huxley lecture delivered at Birmingham, March 10, especially prepared by the speaker).

The lecturer began by stating that those who studied the general principles that guide human conduct, as the working out of those principles has been displayed in history, had noted two main streams of tendency. One of these showed itself in the power of reason and of the finer and more altruistic emotions, while the other tendency was associated with passion and those self-regarding impulses which attain their ends in and by physical force.

Thus there had been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians, one school laying stress on the former tendency and finding in it the chief sources of human progress, while the other dwelt upon the power of selfishness and passion, deeming them to be elements in human action which could never be greatly reduced either by reason or by sympathy.

This school held that social order must always be maintained chiefly by force, and that right itself was only created by force. It naturally, therefore, accepted war as inevitable. The other school, with its faith in reason and sympathy, was more sanguine, thought that progress was chiefly achieved in and through peace, believing in the possibility of a world which at last would become pacific. The latter, or peace-loving and peace-desiring school, had indeed the support of great names. It had not only been the doctrine preached by Christianity but in subsequent ages had been championed by the greatest of mediaeval poets, Dante Allighieri, and the greatest of modern philosophers, Immanuel Kant.

Altruism Held the Field

Down to recent times it had seemed to hold the field, almost unchallenged, in the realm of thought. Latterly, however, the other school had sprung into conspicuous activity, particularly in Germany. Teachers had arisen who, not content with maintaining war to be a necessary factor in the relations of States, declared it to be valuable in itself, by no means a necessary evil, but rather a positive good. The State, according to them, stands by power. Power rests upon force, force executes the law within State limits, but outside State limits there is no law and no morality, nothing but force. Self-preservation is the principle of the State's being. Necessity justifies all the State's acts. Might makes right, and war is the means by which the States must make its will prevail against other communities. This doctrine, which sees in war a constant means of human progress, bases itself on two lines of argument. One is drawn from the realm of animated nature, and the other from history.

"Both lines of argument," he said, "show that all progress is achieved by strife. Among animals and plants it is natural selection and the struggle for life that evolve higher forms from lower. Among men it is the same process of unending conflict that has enabled the higher races and stronger States to overcome or absorb the lower and less advanced. This theory has now become a powerful factor in the relations of States to one another, and has been used to justify not merely war itself, but methods of warfare till recently unheard of—methods which so far from serving human progress threaten to carry us back into the ages of barbarism.

Erroneous Analogies

"There never was a doctrine which those who adopted it could not find some theory or some authority to justify. People used to go to the Bible for texts which would sanctify their conduct. Now they generally go to natural science. I remember a time when slavery was defended by quoting Noah's declaration that Ham, or rather Canaan, the son of Ham, should serve his elder brother, Ham being assumed to have been the progenitor of the negro race. A more remarkable instance was the promulgation of a view that the African negro was not really a man at all. The first time I ever saw or heard the distinguished writer and teacher in whose honor this Huxley Lecture has been founded was in 1864, when he was delivering a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on Human Anatomy, in which he demolished and dismissed with indignant scorn arguments founded on the structure of the bones, which were intended to prove that the negro was an anthropoid ape. We must not be surprised if today a nation, which is nothing if not scientific, seeks and finds in what is called the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection proofs of the view that the elimination of the weak by the strong is the method by which progress is attained in the social and political, no less than in the biological sphere."

The lecturer then proceeded to examine this argument in detail, pointing out the misconception on which it rests, the inapplicability of the parallel from the animal and vegetable kingdom to the realm of human society. The argument, he said, was not an argument at all, but only an analogy, and an imperfect one at that. He then proceeded to examine the so-called historical argument, referring to a large number of cases in which it was alleged that nations and States had grown and developtd themselves chiefly by war, and had by means of war quickened the material and intellectual progress of mankind. From an examination of these cases the conclusion was drawn that although a state of war and the habit of preparing for it and delighting in it have in some cases been found compatible with progress, there is nothing to show that they have caused it, while in many cases these habits have possessed during many generations nations which have remained unprogressive.

"Some of the leading races and States," he argued, "have no doubt established their position by war, but the races that have been most engaged in fighting have not been those which have advanced most Prussia, of which Voltaire said nearly two centuries ago that fighting was its trade, claims to be an instance of success achieved by war chiefly, but it is still too soon to say whether this claim can be supported. The argument from biology having been dismissed as worthless and the argument from history having afforded few positive and definite results because the progress of a nation depends on many conditions besides the state of peace or war, the lecturer concluded by an examination of the tendencies and results of war in the concrete upon material progress, intellectual progress, and moral progress.

"Materially war is destruction—the destruction of life, the destruction of property, the diversion of workers from useful labor, the interruption of trade, the shock given to international confidence. Against this waste and this impoverishment of peoples a victorious State may set off what it wins in territory or tribute, but these forcibly gotten gains do not always prosper. On the material side, therefore, war, so far as the world generally is concerned, clearly retards progress by the extinction of a part of the world's capital. On the intellectual side its consequence is to direct men's minds specially to military and naval question and to make them occupy themselves with things material rather than with things intellectual or spiritual, and to create and exalt a professional class which, whether or no it is well educated is comparatively insensible to intellectual and artistic influences and pleasures. In the moral sphere it forms a type of character marked by discipline and obedience, but the more discipline, the less individuality, the more obedience, the less initiative.

Virtues of War

"It furnishes occasion for the display of some virtues in the field—courage, self-sacrifice, devotion to the State. Whether these virtues tend to a moral elevation reacting on the whole nation as Tennyson seems to have thought when in writing "Maud" he expected Britain to be regenerated by the Crimean war, whether elevation is permanent, whether it is natural fruit of war and will be visible in the European nations when this war has ended—these are questions on which the war will throw light. Surely much must depend on the motives which inspire each set of combatants.

"A war of aggression, stimulated by national pride and ambition, may have a different moral effect upon one undertaken to repel a wanton attack, to defend an innocent neutral State, to rescue the peaceful peoples from a danger to their liberties, and protect the world itself from a menace to the sacred principles of justice and humanity. We hold the war we are now waging to be such a war, and trust that the sufferings and sorrows it has brought to us and our allies may be compensated by a purifying of the heart, an increased spirit of self-sacrifice, and the raising of our national and personal ideals.

"On a review of the whole matter war will not be found to have quickened, but to have greatly retarded, the upward march of man. What then have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought. Thought is not helped by war. It is the races that know how to think rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight, that have led the world. Invention and scientific inquiry have given us improvements in the arts of life and that knowledge of nature which has brought wealth and comfort. Thinking has produced literature and art. Now, the thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with the thought of another, because each loses its variety and freedom of play when it has worked too long upon accustomed lines. Isolation retards progress, intercourse quickens it. Such contact, with the process of learning which follows therefrom may happen by war, but happens far oftener in peace; and it is in peace that men have time and taste to profit fully by it.

"A study of history will enable us to dismiss with an easy conscience the theory of Treitschke that war is a medicine which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. And we may properly address ourselves at the end of a war undertaken to vindicate the eternal principles of right against the spirit of militarism and aggression, the task of trying to help forward the progress of mankind, not through the strifes and hatreds of the peoples, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening work of peace."

Hand of Ballin Is Seen In Fall of von Tirpitz

Berlin Newspapers Assert He Warned Kaiser of Commercial Disaster

London, March 18.—The Daily Mail gives prominence to a despatch from its Bern correspondent on the subject of the resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine. The correspondent says:

"The resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was finally brought about, according to the newspapers, by Albert Ballin (head of the Hamburg-American Line), who still is opposed to many features of the submarine policy. Herr Ballin has the Kaiser's ear and is said to have warned the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, that the result of the useless destruction of merchant ships would be the seizure of German vessels not only by Portugal but by other neutrals.

"Herr Ballin also warned them that Germany's last sheet anchor after the war, namely, South America, is breaking away and that further conflict with the United States on the subject of the defensive arming of merchantmen would finally isolate Germany.

"His arguments were supported by the vote in the American Congress and the rapid fall of exchange.

"Von Tirpitz's supporters have been pressing for a campaign against the Imperial Chancellor on the reassembling of the Reichstag.

"Both the Vossische Zeitung and Vorwaerts indicated at the beginning of the week that a breakup of the parliamentary truce appeared to be inevitable.

"The Basler Nachrichten says:

"'The threatened trade war after the war is such a serious prospect that the maintenance of the last oversea market. America, is sufficiently important to outweigh the advantages of the ruthless pursuance of the submarine campaign.'

"The connection of Von Tirpitz's fall with the German foreign policy is shown by the fact that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg refused to meet the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council last Friday until he had finally received the Kaiser's decision.

"The South German newspapers explain that no comment is permitted, but they do not disguise the gravity of the crisis. It is reported that the first intimation received by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz that he had lost in his duel with the Imperial Chancellor was the Wolff Bureau's announcement of his 'illness.' The papers think that the effects of his resignation will not be apparent at once, as every effort will be made to conceal actual decisions and also to pacify as far as possible the strong Von Tirpitz party in the Reichstag and in the country."

Big Fire in Nantao

A fire of big proportions broke out in a godown on the Nantao Bund about 2.30 yesterday morning. The Settlement Fire Brigade went over to assist the Chinese and both forces had their hands full until the flames were placed under control four hours later.

Large quantities of oils, tallow and firecrackers were stored in the place and men were kept at work all yesterday and last night to prevent the fire again breaking out and spreading.

Three steamers tied up at the pontoon and the godowns on either side of the burning building were endangered for a long time. The steamers were at last towed to safety after one had been slightly damaged. No lives were lost.

Melted tallow flowed down from the godowns, burned the pontoons and flowed out over the river where it congealed. Yesterday the skippers of sampans swarmed around the tallow and skimmed it from the water with fishing nets. Every now and then firemen on the float drenched them with streams, but they returned as soon as the water and attention was directed another way. The streets were also coated with a thick layer of the hardened oils.

The fire was in godowns No. 3 and 4 of the Hoong company. The buildings were two storey, 50 by 300 feet. They were stocked to capacity with cotton, beans, tallow, paper, fire-crackers, tobacco, rice and tea. There were repeated explosions while the fire was in progress.

Mr. M. W. Pett, chief officer of the Municipal Fire Brigade, went to the scene when the fire was reported and saw at once that the Chinese brigade would need help. Members of the Hongkew and Deluge companies were soon on the job. The fire float and the Customs float opened up on the flames from the river side. The steamers Van Zin, Changon, and Hsin Ningshao were tied up opposite and were towed out to safety just in time. A large quantity of oil was stored in barrels along the wharf and most of this was saved.

It was said last night that the flames could now be confined without trouble to the burnt-out walls of the godown. Some of the walls collapsed, endangering the lives of the Chinese City firemen who were about in large excited swarms.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd,

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Lisoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. L. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday at 10 a.m.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus left Kuchinatzu for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

The watermark at Hankow on the 20th instant was 17'1," at Kiukiang on the following day 19'5", and at Wuhu on the 22nd instant 12'5."

The C. M. s.s. Toonan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 27th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Heiwa Maru left Chingwangtao on Thursday, and is due to arrive here today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow grounded on Friday evening on the sand bank which was recently being dredged near the Star Ferry Wharf at Kowloon. The vessel, which is of over 9,000 tons and was very heavily laden, was proceeding to her mooring in the middle of the harbour. Tugs were sent to her assistance, but it was not until she had been aground for about a couple of hours that she was freed and got to her buoy. At the time she was drawing over 28 feet of water and the tide was low. No damage was done but the incident emphasises the necessity for pushing on with the dredging of the mud bank in question, the work having been recently suspended.

Launch Services

TODAY

Then tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—The pressures are falling as a rule in our regions while they are rising in Japan. Rain in northern and central China.

24.—Rain during the morning. Warm, moisty and misty weather with very light N.-N.-W. breezes, Barometer rising.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, April 24, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		758.42	758.75
„ „ inches		29.86	29.91
Variation mm. for 24 h		†2.00	†1.75
Variation mm. for 12 h		†1.57	†0.05
Wind	Direction	NNW	NNW
	Kilom per hour	1	6
	Miles	0.6	3.7
Temperature	Cen	13°8	13°8
	Fahr	56.8	56.8
Humidity: co		95	97
Nobulority: 5-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		0.8	3.5
Rainfall inches		0.02	0.13

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 25th, 26th and 27th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL
Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known novelist and the creator of the Craig Kennedy stories.
Tomorrow night showing 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"THE VANISHING JEWELS"
and
"THE FROZEN SAFE"
Four reels of the best serial yet screened.
Two complete Episodes, in novel form (illustrated), will appear in "The China Press" every Sunday

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.
"TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER"
A beautiful Pathe-colour nature study.
"ON LEAVE"
A humorous comedy, played by Moritz.
"HER FRIEND THE BANDIT"
Keystone Comedy, full of laughs.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy, entitled:
"THE MASQUERADER"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Complete New Programme
On Tuesday, April 25th
SHOWING
Four Episodes of the
"Hazards of Helen Series"
New
Keystone Comedies
and
MISS CHEE TOY
Chinese Prima Donna
in
New Popular American Songs

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ON
Tuesday, April 25th
SHOWING
A dramatic military romance that will appeal to all
Based on the Actual War
"THE STATE SECRET"
Four Reels of Sensation
NEW GRAPHIC
and
NEW KEYSTONE COMEDIES

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th, 25th and 26th April, 1916
"ALONE IN THE JUNGLE"
A Very Stirring Adventure In Two Parts.
"FATTY'S FINISH"
Very Laughable Keystone Comedy
and
Also Four Other Interesting Comic Pictures
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co.
For a short season

To-night, April 25th
For the first time in Shanghai
(Cyril Maude's Great Triumph)
"GRUMPY"

Wednesday, April 26th
"THE CINEMA STAR"

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the first time in Shanghai
(The Great Daly's Theatre Success)
"BETTY"

Saturday, April 29th
For the first time in Shanghai
(The Rollicking Fun Creating Revue)
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"

Prices..... $3, $2 & $1.

All Bookings now open at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insuranceofficeo

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasur

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
.. 6	..	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 11	..	Seattle	Canada Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 15	..	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
.. 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 9	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	6.30*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	10.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	1 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 9	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
.. 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	10.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	A.M.	London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	..	Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 12	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	7.00*	London via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	P.M.	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 25	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	..	Hongkong	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 25	7.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 25	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	8.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Suiwo Maru	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Taching Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Nanyany maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 23	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H. W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
Apr 23		Rangoon maru	3316	Jap.		
Apr 23	Japan	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.U.W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
Apr 24	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 24	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Amoy	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 23	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 23	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Wakamatzu	Yoko maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co
.. 23	Tsingtao	Risai maru	411	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co
.. 23	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	850	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 23	Seattle via Japan	Awa maru	3606	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	Wakamatzu	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
.. 23	Hankow	Javary	782	Am.	B. A. T.
.. 23	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	7265	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	Hankow	Rensho maru	369	Jap.	S. S.
.. 24	Japan	Merionethshire	2686	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 24	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	Moller & Co.
.. 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 24	Hankow etc.	Yobyang maru	1957	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 24	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 24	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atreus	Feb.	3
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	7
City of Colombo	Jan.	22
Demodocus	Mar.	18
Eumaeus	Mar.	20
Fushimi Maru	Apr.	19
Glenstrae	Mar.	11
Helenus	Feb.	2
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	20
Iyo Maru	Mar.	5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr.	2
Kansas	Feb.	6
Kitano Maru	Apr.	2
Knight Companion	Feb.	21
Machaon	Apr.	2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	22
Nore	Mar.	26
Pingsuey	Mar.	1
Prostesilaus	Mar.	2
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Teresias	Apr.	9
Tydeus	Jan.	16
Waimana	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Mar.	23
Atlantique	Mar.	5
Brisbane River	Mar.	25
Polynesien	Mar.	29
For Bombay		
Malta**	Apr.	3
Nagoya**	Apr.	17
Novara**	Mar.	20
For Vancouver, etc.		
Awa Maru	Apr.	23
Empress of Asia	Apr.	22
Empress of Japan	Apr.	8
Hazel Dollar	Mar.	4
Kumi Maru	Apr.	9
Kamakura Maru	Feb.	27
Kosoku Maru	Feb.	29
Manila Maru	Apr.	4
Sado Maru	Apr.	9
Shimpo Maru	Feb.	26
Yokohama Maru	Mar.	20
For New York		
City of Baroda	Mar.	6
Indra	Feb.	7
Indrashamba	Mar.	17
Netherby Hall	Apr.	22
St. Patrick	Feb.	27
For San Francisco, etc.		
Robert Dollar	Feb.	25
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Antilochus	Apr. 8	June 8
Carnarvonshire		May 30
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 8
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Hirano Maru		Apr. 28
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 4
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire		Apr. 28
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 25
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phemius		June 17
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 30
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon		May 19
Cordillere		May 5
Porthos	Mar. 19	Apr. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	Apr. 27
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan		June 9
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 28
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	Apr. 26
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Floridian		May 20
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 30
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede		May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar		May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Manila Maru		June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	May 9

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, April 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Taohang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, April 26, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freights or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Tradinng Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on Wednesday, April 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Master Wador, Messrs. O. A. Madar, B. H. Dastoor, B. C. Acthua, S. M. Tarat, H. S. Madan, E. D. Damn and A. Binadan.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. A. J. Stewart and A. Hemebus.

Per s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Messrs. Smith and Wilson.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Japan:—Mr. W. Brockman, Mr. Oh King, Mr. L. Mischer, Mrs. Brockman and 2 children, Mr. Chang Kok-van, Mr. J. Orange, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. Wm. S. King, Mr. E. D. Pearson, Mr. W. B. Duff, Mrs. Wm. S. King, Mr. D. Samsonowitch, Mrs. W. B. Duff and Inft., Mr. H. Leal, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Rev. A. V. Gray, Mr. V. C. Lee, Mr. A. Tonquist, Mrs. A. V. Gray, Dr. W. E. Libby, Mr. K. T. Wong, Mr. B. W. Guysi, Mrs. T. A. Lee, Mr. C. Wheeler, Mr. O. E. Hause, Miss. L. G. Lee, Mrs. C. Wheeler, Mrs. O. E. Hause, Mr. J. Massie, Mr. J. Hwong, Mrs. J. Massie, Hon. D. I. Walsh, Mr. Y. Harada, Dr. A. Moore. In Transit:—Mr. Max. Basker Mr. Wm. M. Milne, Mr. Wm. Ollendorf, Dr. B. Bustamenti, Mrs. M. Milne, Mr. E. Quijano, Mr. S. J. Kruemer, Rev. Wm. Bennett, Mr. H. R. Johnson, Mr. F. J. Rudden, Mr. B. J. Baughman, Miss. F. K. Kienzl, Mr. Chas. C. Robinson, Mrs. B. J. Baughman and infant, Mr. R. Kanda, Mrs. Chas. C. Robinson, Mr. J. A. Keillor, Mr. H. M. Tuska, Miss. D. M. Baughman, Rev. E. C. Kieffer, Mr. S. P. White, Master B. Baughman, Mr. E. Kohlberg, Rev. H. I. Wertropp, Mr. A. W. Bourne, Mr. H. A. Meyer, Mr. H. P. Willis, Miss. E. Carruth, Mrs. H. A. Meyer, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mr. F. J Davis, Mr. E. O. Maenpel, Mr. F. Welding, Mr. T. J. Draper, Mrs. E. O. Maenpel, Mrs. F. Welding, Mr. T. H. Ferguson, Mr. H. L. G. Milles Miss. F. Welding, Mrs. T. H. Ferguson, Capt. G. Moricean, Mrs. Pearl Fillmore, Mr. W. A. Plummer, Mrs. W. L. M. Howard, Mrs. W. A. Plummer.

Per S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. W. L. Jones, Mr. A. E. Blanco, Mr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. T. D. Moorhead, Miss. T. D. Moorhead, Mr. A. V. Topte, Mr. W. R. Peck, Mr. S. Ban, Mr. T. Herlihy.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Halvorsen, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw, and Rev. G. A. Clayton.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. Fowler and 2 children, Mrs. Shaw, Rev. Bonsay, Mr. J. D. Allen, Mr. F. Wells, Miss Harris, Miss Davies, Mrs. C. Whiting, and Mrs. Straight and child.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang from Swatow:—Mr. E. E. Huckle, Mr. E. A. Swanstrum, and Mrs A. Tung and child.

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hongkong:—Mr. Fung T. King, Mr. Cheok Seng, Mr. Tp Lang To, Mr. A. R. Cavalier, Mr. G. Green, wife, infant and 2 children. In transit:—Mrs. H. N. Graves and infant, Mrs. E. G. Abney and child, infant, Mr. W. Haines, Mr. C. S. Bray, Mr. D. Fullaway, Mr. H. L. Durrant, Mr. T. M. Wright, Mr. G. Wright, Mr. B. A. Goodfellow, Mr. O. L. Swanson, Master G. Swanson, Miss F. M. Rorer, Mrs. F. B. Terrill and child, Mrs. R. Walder, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alois, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Lowell, Mrs. V. G. Davis and two children, Rev. and Mrs. A. Duckworth, Miss C. Duckworth, Miss Ethel Duckworth, Miss Edith Duckworth, Miss M. Duckworth, Mrs. G. C. Fenhagen and infant, Mrs. A. J. Carson, Mr. C. P. Clark, Miss Helen Andrews, Miss Ruth Andrews, Rev. and Mrs. H. Andrews, Miss Lois Andrews, Miss Gladys Andrews, Miss Kruchenberg, Miss B. Sands, Mrs. M. Bradley, Miss M. Bradley, Master F. Bradley, Master J. Bradley, Master J. N. Bradley, Master M. Bradley, Mr. J. A. McArthur, Miss M. McArthur, Master H. K. McArthur, Mr. Ng Cheuk and son, Mr. Fung Kit, Mrs. Fung Kit, Mr. Low Lum, Mr. Yee Tso-you, Mr. W. H. Wu, Miss B. Reinhardt.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Nordstrom, Mr. E. Newhouse, Mr. J. G. Artbey, Mr. and Mrs. Li Shun-fan, Mr. Ha San-ching, Mrs. Kemenpsky, Master Hyde, Mr. P. H. Kiang, Mr. N. N. Wang, Mr. H. N. Sung, Mr. H. Hayashi.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Rev. F. M. Royall, Messrs. K. W. Campbell and R. Harrs.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. J. W. Paxton, Mr. B. Tours, Mr. L. Bullock, Mr. H. C. Muller, Mr. F. Frankel, Mr. R. Hume.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Tientsin:—Rev. Brother Avit, Rev. Brother Victor, and Mr. C. G. O. Enklaar.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Apr 6	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Bri.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 22	Japan	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Furikawa Co.	Y.K.D.W.
Apr 23	Japan	Atsuta Maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Apr 22	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 22	Vladivostock	C'gew Fenwick	1193	Am.	L. Evertt	
Apr 22	Japan	Chikugo Maru	466	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.U.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	C. of Name	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	H.Y.P.W.
Apr 22	Foochow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 23	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
Apr 22	Japan	Nanking Maru	1885	Jap.	A. K. & Co.	
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
Apr 18	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	K. M. A. W.
Apr 23		Rangoon Maru	3316	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
Feb 14	Dalny	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Moller & Co	Y. T. P. D.
Mar 30	Ningpo	Shunchong	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	Y.T.P.D.W.
Apr 4	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap.	S. S.	Y.T.P.D.W.
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Apr 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1061	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H. W.
Apr 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 19	Dalny	Tencho Maru	747	Jap.	S. R. M. Co	
Apr 22	Java	Tjilatjap	2472	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	
Apr 22	Hankow	Tachang Maru	681	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.DW.
Apr 23	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.U.W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
Apr 22	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Conimander
O W S B	April 22	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	April 17	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	May	2
Empress of Russia	May	19
Empress of Japan	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia	,,	14
Empress of Japan	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

For further information apply to
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S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May	9
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June	3
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr.	28
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May	23
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July.	11
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug.	8
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	2
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	30
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16

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Coast Officers' Demands Not Met

(Continued from Page 1)

captains and officers, as they arrive in port can express their views.

"With this end in view, over two dozen letters, couched in the most courteous terms, have been written to the two companies within the past two years to not one of which has an answer been received, and, early in the month, the members directed that a final letter be written stating that they had certain matters connected with employment in the ships to discuss and inquiring definitely whether the companies would meet them on the matter. This was treated with the same contempt as the rest and about a week later the members of the Guild sent in a definite demand for better conditions, accompanied by an ultimatum.

"It will be remembered that the dispute between the officers of the P. and O. company and the firm took somewhat the same course, the firm declining to negotiate with its officers through their representative body, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. The captains and officers, however, stood firm and eventually the company agreed to meet representatives of the officers and the officials of the Guild through whom a satisfactory settlement was arrived at.

Salaries Compared

"With regard to the actual subject of dispute, apart from the recognition of the Guild, it would be well to examine the salaries paid here as compared with other trades in the Far East.

"The pay of a Captain in the three principal companies of the China coast commences at £30 and rises, after ten years to £40. Chief officer commences at £18 and rises after five years to £23. Second officer commences at £13 and rises after four years to £17. Six months leave on half pay is granted after six years continuous service, with free second class passage home and out.

"There is no pension or superannuation.

"In the smaller companies sailing from Shanghai with two exceptions and in all sailing from Hongkong, the captain commences at £37, chief officer at £24 and second officer at £19. No leave on pay is granted.

"In the Straits salaries are somewhat similar, captain commencing at £37, chief officer at £24 and second officer at £17, with the exception that home leave on half pay is granted after four years service.

"In the British India S. N. Co., by a circular issued in August, 1915, chief officer now commences on £20 rising after seven years to £28. Second officer commences on £16 and rises after three years to £18, third officer commences on £12 and rises after three years to £14. Fourth officer receives £10-13.

"When no junior officers are carried, their salaries, at the highest grade, are divided between the chief and second officers.

"Six months' home leave on full pay is granted after three-and-a-half years service on the Indian coast with a first class passage home and out. A bonus of 15 per cent on all salaries is paid quarterly during the continuance of the war.

"Retirement on pension is rigidly enforced at the age of 57. The amount of pension has not been ascertained, but it amounts to about £260 per annum at retiring age in the case of an officer who has joined at the age of 27.

"The scale of pay, including allowances, in the Burmah Oil Company before the war was as follows. This has been considerably increased recently.

"Captains commence at £33-6 rising to a maximum of £60. Chief officers commence at £20 and rise after seven years to £28. Second officers commence at £16-13 and rise after five years to £19-7. Third officers commence at £13-13 and rise after two years to £16-7. When no third officer is carried, his salary at the highest grade is divided between the first and second officers.

"Six months home leave on quarter pay after three years service and after a further three years six months leave on half pay is granted with a first class passage home and out. A pension is also given, details of which have not been obtained.

Say Demands Are Moderate

"The demands put forward by the captains and officers on the China coast are exceedingly moderate as compared with these scales of pay and include an increase of 25 per cent on all grades of captains' salaries bringing the commencing salary up to £37-8. Fifteen per cent increase on officers salaries bringing the first year's salary of a chief officer up to £20-14 and second officers to £15. These demands were first put forward before the war.

"Nine months home leave on half pay after five years service. First class passage home and out for captains and second class for officers. A pension or superannuation scheme and, a point on which the officers feel very strongly, the re-instatement, with seniority pay, of the officers who have had to resign from the companies to offer their lives to their country at the front. More has been asked for the captains than for officers in view of the fact that capains have had no increase during the past fourteen years while expenses have more than doubled and conditions of service have become far more strenuous.

"Captains and senior officers have viewed with anxiety the rapid depletion which commenced long before the war of the personnel of the China coast by the departure of young officers who have become disgusted with conditions out here and, being unable to obtain others, the ships have been run with whatever material for junior officers could be obtained and often with no second officer at all. Thus, within the past few months there have been acting as second officers of ships, Chinamen, firemen, a store assistant, Customs officers and several similar grades. None of these officers have held certificates and few have had previous sea experience, even before the mast or in the boiler room, and this has thrown a great additional strain on the captains and senior officers.

"This has passed unnoticed by the shipowner. The ships have carried out their itineraries as efficiently as ever, but only the Captains and chief officers can tell what it has meant to them sailing with an inefficient second officer. The number of young officers who have thus left the coast within the past 15 months is placed at 79 of whom 31 are now at the front and many more are preparing to leave as soon as their three years' agreements on which they came out expire, unless conditions improve. The fact that these young officers have left and that very few, if any, have come forward to take their places is eloquent testimony of the light in which China coast conditions are viewed in other parts of the world. What it means to those left to carry on the work, only the officers themselves can relate."

American Outpost On Mexican Desert

Here is an American outpost established on the Mexican desert, south of the international boundary, scanning the horizon for signs of Villa's troops.

MESOPOTAMIA FLOODS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 23.—The Commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia telegraphs that the attack against the Sannaiyat position on the Tigris on the morning of the 23rd failed owing to the floods limiting our attacking front to one brigade, which penetrated the enemy's first and second lines through a bog.

The brigade was unable to hold its ground and supports were unable to cross the marshes under machine gun fire. The troops on the right bank were also unable to make much progress.

LENGTHEN THE 'OVER'

New York Cricketers Make Radical Change in Rules

New York, March 25.—A radical change in the playing of the championship games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League this season will be introduced as the results of the action by the delegates at the annual meeting in the Sheldon Building in Brooklyn yesterday. By unanimous vote the Executive Committee decided to lengthen the "over" to ten balls instead of six. Although the longer over is by no means a novelty, having been employed for some years in the Halifax Cup competition of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, all the governing bodies of cricket in New York and vicinity have until now strictly adhered to the rules of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

Representatives were present from the following clubs: Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, Columbia Oval, King's County, Manhattan, and Paterson. The Columbia Oval Cricket Club made application for membership, which was favorably acted upon. The Bensonhurst Field Club tendered its resignation from the league and it was accepted.

The Secretary reported the receipt of word from Philadelphia concerning dates set aside for the New York team in the annual Halifax Cup competition as follows: June 10 and 24 and July 15 and 29 in New York; June 27 and 28 and July 11 and 12 in Philadelphia.

J. Rodgers of the Brooklyn Cricket Club was elected President of the league, with A. H. Dale of the Paterson Cricket Club as Vice-President. Harry Rushton, 1,932 Arthur Avenue, New York, was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the sixth year in succession.

BOXING FINALS AT FRONT

Disciplined Emotions of the Soldier-Spectators

British Army in the Field, March 22.—It was the day of the Divisional Sports Final, and we trooped to a big barn to see the boxing finals. We had a minstrel gallery. There was a host of faces peering down from a high loft, and they whistled joyfully the usual sentimental and melancholy songs of the English. Scots bonnets and Glengarries were in abundance, and there were Irish emblems. But there were also some weighty-looking men of the guns, as well as the A.S.C. French and Belgian officers were there; and the padres too, of course, to see their boys have a good time.

The shapeless khaki uniform makes little of a good man. When the seconds got out of the ring and the stripped figures stood up and moved about each other in contest, it was then that one felt with dismay that steel and fire should maim and kill such bodies. These keen but mock fights took place without a sound. If a man went down he did not hear the counting. He must judge for himself, and be counted out if he were wrong. The boxers were not cheered, except at the end. The little forms above us, leaping round each other beneath the only light in the barn, did so in a profound silence, as though they were alone. You may not give vent to your emotions in the Army, but must discipline them. Only hundreds of eyes were responsive to every movement of their regiment's hope as he stepped it lively about an opponent.

It was over, and the General gave the prizes. He made a little speech, as generals do, and announced—what but few of their officers then knew—that there and then some of them were to return to the salient. "There will be some bigger fighting," he said casually. The men took the instruction that they were to return to the place they knew all about—worse luck—as they had listened to the referee's decision. They stopped their General with "He's a jolly good fellow" till more daylight showed on the tiles. And then they went. And since then I've learned that there are some I spoke to that afternoon whom I shall not see again.

LIGHT HORSE CAMP

The bad weather didn't dampen the competitions held by the Light Horse in its Easter Camp. A good percentage of the men went into camp at the Rifle Range on Thursday. The carbine competition was held on the following day.

On Saturday they prepared the field for the Gymkhana held Sunday. Mrs. Crighton presented the prizes. The results are given below:

Carbine Meeting

Old China Hand's Cup, presented by Lieutenant Lindsay: 1, Sergeant Robinson, 2, Trooper Little.

Successful Ramper's Cup, presented by Trooper Sparke: 1, Lieutenant Lindsay, 2, Sergeant Foster.

"Broker's" Cup, presented by Trooper Souter: 1, Trooper Gibbings, 2, Sergeant Robinson.

"Ex-Trooper's" Cup, presented by Mr. E. S. Hine: 1, Lieutenant Lindsay, 2, Trooper Spencer.

"Friendly Neutral's" Cup, presented by Trooper Herlofson: 1, 2nd Lieutenant Quelch, 2, Sergeant Robinson.

Snap Shooting (certificates): 1, Sergeant Robinson, 2, Trooper Gibbings.

Grand Aggregate Cup, presented by Sergeant Major Spence: Sergeant Robinson with 215 points.

"A" Troop under Lieutenant Lindsay won the Troop Challenge Cup.

Gymkhana

Kit Race (certificates): 1, Trooper Sorensen, 2, Corporal Drakeford.

Shooting and Linking, prize presented by Trooper Hayes: 1, Sergeant Robinson, 2, 2nd Lieutenant Quelch.

Tent Pegging with lances, prize presented by Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co.: 1, Sergeant Robinson, 2, 2nd Lieutenant Quelch.

Tent Pegging with swords, prize presented by Mr. S. B. Neill: 1, Sergeant Robinson, 2, Lieutenant Lindsay.

Lemon Cutting, prize presented by Trooper Sturt: 1, Sergeant Foster, 2, Trooper Little.

Saddling and Bridling (certificates): 1, Sergeant Major Spence, 2, Sergeant Foster.

Mounted Combat, prize presented by N.C.O.s.: 1, Sergeant Major Spence, 2, Corporal Cobbett.

Saddling, Running and Leading, prize presented by Mr. W. B. Sutherland: 1 2nd Lieutenant Quelch, 2 Trooper Gibbings.

Bare-backed Race, prize presented by Trooper Little: 1 Trooper Master, 2, Trooper Sorensen.

Victoria Cross Competition, prize presented by Trooper Warrack: 1, Sergeant Major Spence, 2 Trooper Cobbett.

Balaclava Melee, bare-backed: "A" Troop under Lieutenant Lindsay.

Tug of War Bare-backed: 1, "A" Troop under Lieutenant Lindsay.

Wrestling bare-backed: "A" Troop under Lieutenant Lindsay.

Points Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. E. C. Richards: Sergeant Major Spence.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 18 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-15
Cod	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	30-40
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	8-10
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz	15-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-10
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	10-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Woodcock	"	30-40
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	4- 5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-3
Cabbages	each	8-12
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00-1.20
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221					
7							8
7.30	23.01		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep.	Linchong	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421					
9							10
6.00	9.23		dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	671	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr.	Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
			dep.	Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep.	Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr.	Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Linchong-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Linchong arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr.	Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.29	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.75		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.99		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down **(Branch Line)** **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 49	4.10	6.00	8.25
8.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.16	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom

134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

To-day, the 25th inst,

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household

Furniture and Effects

Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bedroom Suites, Central Tables, Book Cases, Roll Top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single & Double Beds, Black Wood Jardinieres, Ice Chests, Gramaphones and Records, Oliver Typewriter (nearly new), a few lots of E.-P. Ware, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

THE LATEST!!!

Ladies' Black and White Silk Jerseys

(Also in many other shades)

Just Unpacked at

H. G. HILL & CO.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9405

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April, 1916, at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 28th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9428

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B, Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Specal rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

9468

Office to Let

One or Two Bright Rooms,
from
The 1st May
at
17 Nanking Road
Apply to
Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A Kiukiang Road
'PHONE 2273

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Stearin, Phosphorus, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9855

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

West 1234

will be the new Telephone number of

The Honigsberg Garage

"The Home of the Studebaker"

From May 1 Next

Until then, the Telephone number is **2686**

Attention, Ladies!

I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

First-Class Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

933

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed

PRICES

Blouses, from	$5.00
Costumes from ..	10.00
Evening Dresses from	12.00
Opera cloaks from.	15.00
Fur coats	15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

9345

FOR SALE

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE** of **any make**, and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,
'Phone 2736. P.474, Nanking Road, and 2|a, Haining Road.

9444

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government Railways, Hankow-Ichang Section

Tenders are invited for the Supply of 3 superheated steam Goods Engines.

Tenders to be sealed and to bear on the cover the address: Tenders for the Supply of Locomotives for the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Railways (Hupeh Line: Hankow Ichang) are to be forwarded to the Director-General of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Government Railways at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916, at 6 p.m.

Tenders presented up to that date will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the Directorate-General at Hankow. Tenders having been called for also in Germany, France, Great Britain and U. S. A., for which the opening day has been fixed for June 28th, 1916, also, acceptance of tenders will take place and be published when result of tenders has been wired by these countries.

Specifications are to be had against payment of Mex. $5.00 at the Director-General's Office, Hankow.

JEME TIEN-YOW,
Director-General
for the
Managing Director of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway
Hupeh Line: Hankow-Ichang.

9470

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

TREBIZOND CONQUERORS INCREASING THEIR GAINS

Turks Powerless To Check Impetuous Progress; Rumania Much Impressed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 22.—An official communique reports: Our elements made progress further west from Trebizond and everywhere repelled the attempts made by the enemy to check their impetuous progress.

Apparently the Turks were not surrounded at Trebizond, being attacked from the south-east, west and north. Balburt not being in our hands it was impossible to intercept the Turkish Army retreating south-west. Competent authorities consider that fighting occurred only with the Turkish rear-guard. Our troops are following up their success by clearing the littoral.

No events occurred on the Western front beyond a German air-raid on Tarnopol. One burned machine was found which, apparently, was one of the raiders.

Bukharest, April 22.—The news of the capture of Trebizond by the Russians has caused the liveliest impression. The Rumanian press comments at length on its important consequences to the situation in Turkey and the operations in the Balkans.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th April to the 3rd May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9478

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd of April to the 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9487

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poorg, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

AGAIN CHARGE GERMANS WITH ILL-USING CAPTIVES

Commission Says Those in S.-W. Africa Starved and Half Naked; Sick Neglected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, April 22.—A sensation has been caused throughout South Africa by the publication of the report of the official commission of inquiry into the atrocities against British prisoners in German South-West Africa.

It appears that the prisoners were persistently starved and men were forced to go half-naked among women and Kaffirs because the Germans refused to clothe them. British officers were victims of gross outrage, being placed in irons during their transit from place to place. One officer was placed in solitary confinement for six months in a narrow, insanitary and verminous cell.

British civilians, with women and children, were confined in the common jails, ten in one cell, behind locked doors, in a foul atmosphere, with scanty food.

Sick and wounded prisoners were grossly neglected in the field until the German wounded had been attended to.

The names of the authors of the outrages, who are said to be all at liberty in South-West Africa, are mentioned. General Botha states that he has communicated on the matter with the Imperial Government which assumed the attitude that it would not take revenge.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED Merchant, with first-class American and European connections for Chinese manufactured goods and general exports, wishes to hear of educated Chinese who is willing to finance the business and take active part in it. Capital required 30-50,000 Taels. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

9479-A-26

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires piano lessons, preferably from teacher who speaks French. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

9513

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. Chins Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REQUIRED, expert photographer to travel: European or Chinese speaking English, pleasant remunerative post for capable man. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

9507-A-26

LITERARY MAN required immediately, with managerial ability and energy. Must be prepared to travel. Apply, stating salary required, etc. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

9507-A-26

WANTED: a teacher to teach higher mathematics in a college of this country. Chinese preferred. Please apply, stating qualifications and past experience, to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

9474-A-25

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, fully furnished housekeeping flat, near Bubbling Well terminal. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

9481-A-25

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9448-A-16

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG lady, with knowledge of typing and general office work, is open to employment. Please apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

9499-A-25

WANTED by a Chinese, position as clerk or interpreter. Has several years' experience in law office. First-class references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

9493-A-27

LOST

$50.00 REWARD. Lost on Friday, the 21st inst., between Quinsan Gardens and Hongkew Recreation Ground, half-moon shaped diamond brooch. Finder will be paid the above reward on returning same to Mrs. Widler, 8, Quinsan Gardens.

9506-A-25

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 60 egg, Steel Shell Incubator, in A1. order; Brooder same make. Also 16 ft. flat-bottom sail and row boat, complete, excellent bargain. Address Crouse, Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

9514-A-27

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Limousine Studebaker. First-class running order. Body, 1916 model. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

9500-A-28

WANTED: two well-bred Pekingese male pups. Correspond with U.S.P.O. Box 552.

9492-A-27

FOR SALE, Ford landaulette, latest town model, with all accessories, only used six months, price Tls. 1750. Apply A. B., Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

9501-A-25

WANTED, second-hand Overland touring car, or car of similar type. Apply X.Y.Z., Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

9501-A-25

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8886

News Brevities

Mr. T. Herlihy, manager of the Strand and Grand hotels, Tsingtau, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. After engaging a Filipino orchestra for the summer months, Mr. Herlihy will leave for Tsingtau on Friday by the Kobe Maru. He will be pleased to give any information to intending visitors to Tsingtau, if they apply to him at Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's offices.

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A musical service will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, at 6 o'clock this evening when Mr. Reginald Taylor will preside at the organ. The nature of the musicale will be an evensong with a short organ recital.

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At the Cathedral School next Saturday night at 9 o'clock, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow will give a Shakespearean recital. He will deal principally with Henry V and Macbeth.

TRIESTE IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 22.—An official communique states that an Italian air squadron effectively bombed the enemy's sea-plane station at Trieste.